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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

THE CALL OF THE CHILDREN

(Contributed.)

Dec. 2.

When we are tempted to despair or indifference regarding a reform now being agitated in Shanghai, it is good to recall that Mrs. Browning's poem "The Cry of the Children" belongs only to the last generation. But its work is done as far as child labour is concerned. Public opinion was created and this created legislation, and legislation without public opinion is worse than useless. The fact that the child (and the slave) has secured the proper valuation in the West is a powerful reason for seeking to secure for the Chinese child the same elemental rights, and Dr. Eddy is on high and unassailable ground in his plea for better conditions for the little ones. The strange thing is that these conditions are not of yesterday, and yet we all passed by on the other side. For we have had mills in Shanghai for over a generation and child labourers therein. Perhaps we were rather glad that the added wage of the child made it easier for the family to keep the wolf from the door, and if some fell by the way, why, there was an endless supply at hand from the rabbit warrens of the poor.

But now at long last the Chinese Churches themselves have laid aside their apathetic acquiescence in hoary injustice, and have spoken out against the evils of child labour. At the national conference held last May the three simple regulations of the League of Nations were unanimously adopted, viz. :—

- (a) No employment of children under twelve years of age.
- (b) One day's rest in seven.

(c) The safeguarding of the health of workers, e.g., limiting working hours, improvement of sanitary conditions, installation of safety devices.

However rich in faith, the Churches are not rich in seat-holding capitalists, and their youthful eyes are not blurred by the spectre of offended employers withdrawing subscriptions in high dudgeon at their meddlesome resolutions. But it is not ungenerous to say that the Chinese conference in this matter would probably have taken longer to awake but for the stimulus of the missionary prophet. As the Chinese say, the one who perceives first tells the one who perceives last; the former is the prophet.

All sorts of objections spontaneously arise at the call of vested interests which, if we read history aright, have ever espoused the cause of selfishness. "This our trade is in danger" is older even than Demetrius. Every time mankind has sought to secure a higher valuation for life, every time the reformer has cried "Is not a man better than a sheep?" man's innate selfishness has urged him to leave things alone—"there is the law of supply and demand"—until some Carlyle arises to shame us out of our *laissez-faire* doctrine. Yet how fiercely burned our anger over atrocities against children in the Congo and Putomayo rubber fields. Yes, the children of all lands must be saved. They, if anybody, have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And, mark you, to him who denies these rights will come no lasting profit. Even in this life the eternal law holds goods.

Not that there is any easy solution of these problems. Reformers are the first to admit it. We believe that the mill owners, at least in foreign Settlements, are honestly desirous of bettering conditions. Surely none of us wish to have that millstone around our neck of which the great Protector of Children spoke so awesomely. Social injustice to any man, wo-

man or child never pays in the city, the mill, or the state.

But there is something far worse than child labour in the mills, and that is the unsought suffering of little girls. What about, not the hundreds in the mills, but the millions of little girls compelled to endure, night and day, the agonies of bound feet, and to go softly all their lives. We rarely see them in Shanghai now, though once they were common enough, and out of sight is out of mind. The late Dr. Morrison of Peking, after an extensive journey within recent years, claimed that ninety-five per cent. of the women were still mutilated. Professor Ross thinks this too much, yet he says that there are seventy million pairs of deformed, aching and unsightly feet, which ought to be free. We do well to pity the limbless of war, but almost within earshot millions of limbs are being compressed into stumps amid the groans of the little victims. The only school they know is the school of suffering.

This is the heaviest curse that has ever been laid on women, compared to which tight lacing of adults is a harmless fad. Here is simple unadulterated suffering inflicted upon helpless tots without a single redeeming feature. The stupidest and cruellest practice with every economic argument dead against it, it is the standing contradiction to Chinese commonsense. Mencius said "If a child fell into a well, common pity would compel you to rescue it." But by footbinding, millions of girls are thrown into the well and kept there for all their lives. Where is the Chinese intellectual to head a crusade against it? It is easy to wax eloquent over sovereign rights, but what about the sovereign right of little children to life, comfort and freedom of action? A considerable literature on the subject has been allowed entirely to disappear. The foreign ladies of Kuling passed a resolution about the evil last summer, but is that all?

AN OPTIMIST AND THE DEPRESSION

Dec. 4.

BUSINESS men in China must have been more than surprised to read last week a telegram to the effect that Sir Edwin Stockton, speaking at Manchester, had expressed optimism in regard to the business outlook. "China and the Near East," he said, "showed a promise of returning to normal conditions. Dear goods were gradually being liquidated and stocks of English textiles held there were but small." We cannot lay claim to any qualification to speak regarding business conditions in the Near East, but in view of the unsettling influence of the Turkish victories, the burning of Smyrna and the wholesale exodus of people from several important areas, we should hardly incline to look for any great trade possibilities there for some time to come. As for China, we are perfectly unable to find the grounds on which Sir Edwin Stockton bases his opinion. The depression which set in over eighteen months ago continues, and the oft-expressed hopes of a change for the better have invariably been disappointed. There have been moments during this period when the outlook has seemed to be brighter, but it has flattered only to deceive. On every occasion when confidence in the business situation seemed to have been restored to a point at which merchants were willing to trade freely, some untoward event has intervened to cause one more set-back. A variety of factors have been at work to bring about such a state of affairs and to convert the original depression into what might almost appear to be chronic stagnation. We must remember too that this is not the case with foreign trade only, but the depression in local industries is so deeply marked that before the China New Year settlement arrives some concerns may find difficulty in arranging their finances.

Regarding China's position in regard to the textile trade, of which Sir Edwin Stockton spoke, it should be stated that she is not at present in a position to make the purchases which would help towards a revival of business in Manchester. Not so many months ago, however, she did purchase a moderate quantity of goods at prices which showed a profit to

the manufacturer and shipper, but the drop which has since taken place in exchange has put a stop even to that amount of business, and it is calculated that the prices the Chinese dealer is able to pay now are from ten to twenty per cent. below producing costs. That in itself would seem to be a factor sufficiently serious to qualify Sir Edwin Stockton's optimism. Of course, if one could point to a brisk condition of affairs in China's native industries it would be reasonable to assume that such discrepancy in price was but a temporary phase, and with plenty of money in circulation the actual consumer of the goods would at no distant period be prepared to pay the higher values. Unhappily there is no such healthy spirit in the business situation. On the other hand it faces such difficulties that only the supreme genius of the Chinese merchant for commerce enables it to carry on at all. That genius, however, is powerless to surmount some of the present-day obstacles. It cannot bring Shensi cotton to the mills of Shanghai where money is waiting to buy it, because apparently only an armed force could convoy it through the cordon of bandits waiting to levy blackmail upon it, and in similar fashion the mills here are unable to send their yarn to such a place in the interior. While these conditions prevail it will be futile to talk of any real trade revival.

While we have referred to the adverse influence which falling exchange has had upon the foreign import trade of China we must continue to emphasize that the main and by far the most important factor in the whole situation is misgovernment with its attendant lawlessness. Brigandage is not confined to one part of the country, for while it is widespread in such a province as Honan, there are signs of it as near at hand as Ningpo. In the latter place small shops on the outskirts of the city, formerly in the habit of carrying stocks of foreign textiles worth ten or fifteen thousand taels, are no longer prepared to do so. Practically nothing but the day's requirements are kept on hand so that in the event of a raid by banditti or soldiery out of hand losses may be reduced to a minimum. So much for one aspect of the prevailing misgovernment. The long drawn-out series of Cabinet crises in Peking has

probably just as much influence in keeping trade at a standstill, while it is notorious that the quarrel between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, expected as it is to break out into open hostilities before the spring is well advanced, has utterly robbed the Chinese business community in the north of all confidence. The student of business conditions in China must be equally a student of politics, and we fear that, in common with so many people the world over, Sir Edwin Stockton has not given due regard to the political aspect. If he had he would see little to make him sanguine over the outlook.

THE NEAR EASTERN THUNDERCLOUD

Dec. 5.

THE extremely interesting letter which we publish to-day from a Greek correspondent unquestionably presents the execution of the six high officials of the Constantine régime in a new light. He tells us that the only really solid vote cast in the Greek elections of November, 1920, was that for M. Venizelos, and that it amounted to forty-five per cent. of the total votes recorded. The so-called Royalist majority, he says, was in reality a composite vote, and while it included large numbers of Hellenic Turks who were opposed to M. Venizelos, many young Greeks, who would have been for him, were absent with the colours and were thus unable to vote. What our correspondent does not make quite clear is how a composite vote of the kind he describes gave the Constantine party enough power to bring back the ex-King after the death of King Alexander in defiance of the Venizelist party, to say nothing of the Entente's note. With all allowance for lobbying and secret manipulation, the Venizelists in Parliament might have been expected to make their protests heard. But it is significant that, if the Lausanne correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is to be believed, M. Venizelos himself does not consider the executions unjustified; and it may yet be found that Mr. Lindley, the British Minister in Athens, acted somewhat hastily in breaking off diplomatic relations with Greece.

One sentence, at least, in our correspondent's letter is calculat-

ed to evoke sympathy. He says: It is rather strange to see the world aroused ready to condemn a whole nation for punishing six public servants, when the same world, the same world public opinion, is left untouched by the wholesale murder of hundreds of thousands of Christians in Asia Minor.

It may be that the Greek executions were unjust. But it is regrettable to see the Western Powers admitting to a conference on practically equal powers the representatives of the nation that committed the hateful massacres of Armenians in 1915. Those whose memory of that unequalled crime is imperfect may be advised to read Mr. Morgenthau's "The Secrets of the Bosphorus." Mr. Morgenthau was the United States Ambassador in Constantinople from before and for most of the years of the war until American came into it. His knowledge of Turkey and the Turks is probably unsurpassed and his description of the murder of the Armenians, first by wholesale butchery in Van, then by deportations of the most savage description into the deserts of upper Mesopotamia is based on authentic reports in the possession of the State Department at Washington. The reasons given by Mr. Morgenthau for this atrocity are too long to quote here. But he shows convincingly that an act of unspeakable cruelty which is estimated to have resulted in the deaths of at least 1,500,000 people, under conditions of indescribable suffering, was a piece of cold-blooded, deliberately planned policy, a reversion to type of such a kind as to make it abundantly probable that at the first opportunity the Turk will have not the slightest hesitation in repeating the crime—as indeed the tragic story of Smyrna amply proves. No wonder the Chaldaeans and Assyrians now come to Lausanne begging to be set free of such masters.

And if it be inexplicable that Europe sits in conference with the Turks, it appears none the less futile. An optimistic telegram from Lausanne last week told us that "indications show that there is a good chance of the conference succeeding," this forecast being based on the agreement as to a demilitarized zone along the Maritza and an outlet to the sea at or near Dedeagatch for Bulgaria. What reliance can be placed on Turkey's promise to respect

demilitarized zones remains to be seen. As for Bulgaria's free outlet, inasmuch as she has no control over the railway leading to it, it remains merely a paper bargain and her dissatisfaction is shown by her refusal to join in reconstituting the Balkan League, whereat, we read, the Turks are much pleased. Meanwhile the conference has not come to the real bone of contention, namely the Dardanelles, and has barely touched the question of the capitulations, in both of which the Soviet agents are strongly on Turkey's side; and already the Turks are rattling the sabre and threaten the Powers with their thirty thousand soldiers in West Thrace and a Bolshevik invasion of Bessarabia. We have been accused of wishing to stir up another war in the Near East. But it is precisely because we believe that there is only one way of avoiding that catastrophe that we have written as we have on this subject. The Turks were temporarily stopped at Mudania in their pursuit of the Greeks because they were afraid of the British troops, men-of-war and aeroplanes in the Straits. They read into the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George a probability that that barrier would be removed and they have flouted the spirit of the Mudania agreement ever since. Let the grip upon the Dardanelles, with the consequent threat to Constantinople, be relaxed and whatever agreements are concluded at Lausanne will not be worth the paper they are written on. And if the capitulations go, the execution of the Constantine ministers will pale to insignificance compared with the lot of Christian peoples in Turkey. It is not for nothing that the same telegram, which tells us that the policing of Constantinople has been surrendered to the Kemalists, informs us that 150,000 persons have, in the last few weeks, fled from the Turkish capital.

In view of the high price of silver, the Kuangtung Government Mint will stop minting silver coins, says the "Canton Times." Commencing with next Monday the Mint will devote its works to turning out five cent nickel coins only. It is reported by the local press that the high price of silver is due to the continuing increase of premium for Hongkong currency. The Mint authorities have decided not to purchase any more silver until the Hongkong exchange is normal again.

BANDITS AND BAD GOVERNMENT

Dec. 6.

THE two communications that we publish to-day on the subject of the outlaws of Honan present, in interesting contrast, two different points of view regarding the disgraceful anarchy in that province. The "open letter to the Chinese press" and additional notes from the secretary of the Hankow Foreign Residents' Committee deal in unstinted denunciation of everyone connected with the government of Honan. The letter addressed to ourselves and signed "T'ai-kang" pins down a number of inaccurate statements published in Hankow, of a sort, it must be confessed, which suggest some relationship to those set out in the other communication. People who live in Honan may well be excused for feeling more strongly about the anarchy which surrounds them, than they who have distance and secure environment to help them in viewing the situation with philosophic detachment. But if only on grounds of practical wisdom, it is as well to be chary of giving publicity to slanderous reports about the only authorities who can be looked to for help. As China is now, if the military leaders of Honan do not put down the bandits, nobody else will; and though it may be perfectly correct to describe them as opium sots and promoters of licensed immorality (we have not the least idea whether it is), it is not calculated to increase their anxiety to do anything for those who fling about these epithets. As for General Wu Pei-fu's palace, his harem and his wondrous gardens, the plain facts, as we have them on very excellent authority, appear to be that he has one wife and no more, that his house is of the sort that might easily be rented for thirty or forty dollars a month and that his garden, though he is unquestionably fond of flowers, does not exceed two or three mow in extent.

We hold no brief for General Wu Pei-fu. Considering the undoubted strength of his military resources, it appears strange, to say the least, that he did not nip the outlaws in the bud, before their depredations grew to the size that they have now attained. And by the showing of our correspondent T'ai-kang,

who was present in all that passed between General Wu and Dr. Schurman, he made bigger promises to the American Minister than he was able to perform, or at any rate has performed. But as regards the latter point, the difficulties of the question should be remembered. General Wu Pei-fu told the American Minister that he did not think that the outlaws if attacked would kill the foreigners in their hands; but he has to allow for that possibility, with the certain result if it occurred of a heavy demand for an indemnity from the Governments of the men concerned; and with this he might bethink him that the captives' friends would sooner have them alive than dead, even at the cost of their remaining captive for a few weeks longer. Meanwhile, if General Wu enrolls the bandits in the army he runs counter to the avowed policy of Peking to cut down the army,—and, what is more insistent, of the evil arising encourages others to go and do likewise. There are, however, always excellent reasons in any given set of circumstances for not doing anything, and against them all is the glaring fact that a number of peaceful foreigners have for several weeks suffered the indignity and discomfort of durance among the bandits. The reasons for not taking the field against them are meagre compared with those for doing so. Even if the captives are killed, at any rate the outlaws might be taught such a lesson that no one would dare to emulate their example for many a long day.

The situation in Honan is, of course, but one of many examples, all growing daily more and more insistent, of the evil arising from the want of an effective Central Government; and when the secretary of the Hankow Foreign Residents' Committee says that "if the people really demanded these things"—unity, organization, constitution and the like—they might have them, we wholeheartedly agree with him. He speaks of the Chinese chambers of commerce appealing to the foreign community for help on certain negative lines; and assuredly the policy of attempting to bolster up any Government in Peking, by help from without, is doomed to sterility. But the point to emphasize is that, whatever foreign Powers may or may not do, there will be no cure for the ills from

which China suffers unless her own people are ready to find it for themselves. That is the real answer to all pleas for, or fear of, foreign intervention. It is true that conditions might come to such a pass that the Powers would be forced to establish a debt commission, as formerly in Egypt. But they will not do so if they can avoid it, not only because of the difficulty of the task, but because it would give no real guarantee of China's evolving a stable government. For good or ill, she has thrown overboard her ancient and natural forms of government and has adopted one that is utterly alien to the instincts and habits of thousands of years; and no one but herself can help her to make the experiment a success. If her people were really determined that such scandals as the Lo Wen-kan affair and Honan's anarchy must cease, they would find the means of carrying their point. There would be a good deal of temporary inconvenience in the process; yet surely that would be preferable to the shocking state of perpetual insecurity and oppression now prevalent. It is the vicious principle of penny wise pound foolish that makes China what she is to-day.

TURKEY AND THE CAPITULATIONS

Dec. 7.

WITH the possibility of the abolition of extraterritoriality impending over us here in China, we can claim more than average interest in what the representatives of the Powers assembled at Lausanne say in regard to the Turkish capitulations. These capitulations, giving foreign treaty powers the right of extraterritorial jurisdiction within the Ottoman dominions, are of long standing, and, as in the case of China, arose originally out of the objection, if not positive refusal, of the native official to demean himself by trying foreign cases. Thus consular jurisdiction came into being, to develop, in the case of a country such as Great Britain, having great interests and a large number of subjects within the domains in question, into a fully equipped court system. In the course of years the attitude of the countries which first welcomed extraterritoriality to their midst has completely changed; their outstand-

ing desire is to get rid of it at all costs; and only a failure to reform their judicial systems has operated to prevent the Powers from relinquishing their rights. The outbreak of war in 1914 gave Turkey the chance she desired to throw aside extraterritorial jurisdiction, and as a matter of fact it has not since been restored. The reason for this is the fact that we are still technically at war with Turkey, so that the consular appointments necessary for the majority of countries to re-introduce their judicial functions have not been made. Great Britain before the war had a full court at Constantinople, and as a matter of fact British judges have sat since the conclusion of hostilities, but we understand without full legal authority.

While the end of the war would naturally give the signal for the re-introduction of the privileges granted under the capitulations, the state of affairs has called for a somewhat different condition of things, and the country being in military occupation, military courts were first of all constituted and are still in operation for the purpose of dealing with foreign cases. It had obviously been the intention to reintroduce the system previously prevailing under the capitulations, or something very similar, as soon as peace was technically declared, and as a matter of fact at the moment when the Turks made their demand for the abolition of the capitulations an interesting experiment was being tried. It was in the nature of a Mixed Tribunal, in some respects not unlike our own Mixed Court but even more like the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt. Should it be found a good workable system the intention would be to bring it into operation when peace had been consummated. But one would think that the time for making experiments in judicial procedure is not the present, for the diplomats assembled at Lausanne are beginning to talk as glibly of abolishing the capitulations as those at Washington did in respect of extraterritoriality in China. Baron Hayashi is understood to have worked out a system whereby the capitulations may be abolished within a short term of years provided that in the meantime "satisfactory readjustments are made in the local legal system and its administration." Assuming that the Turk is likely to assent, there will then

have to be a judicial commission to examine the progress made, and if the Turk can only be a good boy for a few years and adopt a certain amount of camouflage the capitulations will go.

The fact of the matter, however, is that the Turk has no intention, if he can possibly help it, of waiting for this length of time. At the moment he is in an extraordinarily favourable diplomatic position, and we may rely upon his getting the best out of it. He knows that practically nothing will induce France to deal firmly with him, and that the British people, whatever may be the feelings of their leaders, are strongly opposed to any new struggle, certainly not for a matter such as capitulations about which they know nothing. The Turk will make the most of this state of affairs, and will press his demand for immediate abolition of the capitulations to a very great length. There is just one thing that may restrain him, the fear which Sir Charles Harington has succeeded in instilling, that the British Government, no matter what the people or any other country may want, will use the force at its command. And if the worst came to the worst the British Government would be justified in using its power, for as matters stand the abolition of the capitulations would be nothing short of a crime. In Turkey the Mohammedan holds that a Christian is incapable of speaking the truth, and this principle, being just as pronounced in their so-called courts of justice as elsewhere, means a denial of justice to any Christian party to litigation. If the matter of abolition goes further the diplomats will no doubt talk largely about adequate safeguards, but what real safeguards can there be when the outlook of a whole people is thus warped? It is dangerous work at the present time even to talk of abolition, and any country prepared to agree to it is simply bartering the rights and securities of its people for a temporary spell of comfortless rest.

THE CHINESE ATHLETE

Dec. 8.

It is a pleasure to turn from the disappointments of politics to the enthusiasm and promise conveyed in the report of the Hupeh Chinese students athletic meeting sent by our Wuchang correspondent to-day. Above £50

students from several educational institutions competed with the utmost keenness and good fellowship; and if the performance was not always up to the standard that it will no doubt reach in years to come, the want of a proper training ground is to blame and not the students. In which connexion we hope that the Provincial Assembly of Hupeh will read what our correspondent has written and make over to the students the piece of waste ground he mentions, which surely could be put to no better purpose.

Britons have often been derided for their worship of sports, although less so than formerly now that other nations are copying their example and even beating them at their own game. And doubtless the old saw about a healthy mind in a healthy body may degenerate into a fetish. Yet of all the "new learning" that is being spread in China, the practice of athletics is surely not the least important part. The zeal with which Chinese students fling themselves into games and sporting contests of all kinds, the skill which they rapidly attain and the muscular development which is observable among them—all this must influence for good the future of the race. For it is not only in the colleges of Shanghai, where, with the example of the foreigner at hand, athletics most easily take root, that the youth of China are giving themselves to games of strength and skill. All through the country, in small towns and in big, the playing field and track are becoming a common adjunct of every school. Nor are the girls behind-hand. They drill, they do exercises and gymnastics, they play games, with grace in performance and infinite benefit to themselves. It is the beginning of a new conception of womanhood in China, with what golden promise for the future it needs little imagination to forecast.

For the worship of athletics is not only the worship of the body. If the Duke of Wellington ever made the celebrated remark attributed to him about the playing fields of Eton, he must have meant that Waterloo was won by the instinctive spirit of standing shoulder to shoulder and of playing for the team and not for self, which games engender. The only point that seems to invite criticism in the Wuchang sports is that it was found necessary to

cut out inter-collegiate contests owing to the temper they excite. No doubt the Wuchang college authorities know what they are doing, but inasmuch as team work and accepting defeat gracefully are the grand lesson that athletics teach, it is to be hoped that the embargo on inter-collegiate competitions will not last long. That the Chinese athlete is alive to the finer side of sport was well shown at a recent unfortunate episode on a local football field, when one of the visitors, we regret to add a foreigner, so far forgot himself as to strike one of the Chinese players, whereupon the Chinese eleven at once made a ring round the opposing team to save them from the spectators' fury. China, we are often told, is going through a transitional period and the manifestations thereof cannot but evoke weariness and disgust. But with a firm belief in the virtues that are born of athletic contest one may preach patience with hopefulness, until the youths who are now learning to play the game for their college on football field and cinder track will play it also for their country.

THE SHANTUNG AGREEMENT

Dec. 8.

CHINA and Japan are both to be congratulated on the agreement concluded by the First Joint Commission for the restoration of Shantung, details of which have appeared in our columns this week. It is regrettable that the Commissioners could not come to terms about the price to be paid by China for various public properties, outside those belonging to the railway, or on the question of land tenure by foreigners. The system of perpetual leases, for which Japan presses, has caused so much annoyance to her own people that she might have been expected to be more sympathetic towards the objections to them of the Chinese. On the other hand, Tsingtao's business will suffer if foreign merchants have no security of tenure or if they can only rent land through a Chinese proxy, always at the mercy of an unscrupulous official. A compromise, in the form of long leases, which may be expected to last until the matter of land-renting in China becomes as easy and natural as in other countries, might be best. Meanwhile the

railway question appears to have been settled very fairly; the price of Y.40,000,000 for railway properties does not sound excessive, provided they are in good order; and the recovery of complete control by China is merely a question of time and her own determination. The settlement as regards the mines also appears reasonable.

Both Mr. Obata and Dr. C. T. Wang dwell on the friendly effort and conciliatory spirit that have been manifest during the negotiations; and considering the many pitfalls with which they must have been beset, five months does not appear excessive for their duration. The Japanese Legation in a statement issued on December 2 laid stress on the fact that the railway guards in Shantung and the Japanese troops at Hankow had been withdrawn punctually to the date arranged under the agreement at Washington. There is no doubt that the Japanese Government wishes to testify to its anxiety for a new era in the relationships of China and Japan, one to be distinguished by the peaceful amenities of commerce and cooperation and in which the mailed fist shall cease to loom: and Dr. C. T. Wang's statement suggests that he has recognized this spirit in the Shantung negotiations. The agreement now signed is not ideal from the point of view of those who would consider nothing acceptable short of plenary restitution without compensation. But the payments to be made should, in the main, be contributed by going industries, which China has never done anything on her own part to build up: it is not as if she had to find the money out of her own resources; and in the present state of disordered government, it is not unreasonable that Japan should feel responsible for safeguarding as far as possible the activities of the port. Her duty in this respect is to others besides herself, not excluding many Chinese businessmen. The great thing is that an agreement has been reached and that on terms which enable China to prove her ability to manage Kiaochow as well as others have managed it, and with the full exercise of sovereign rights.

THE Hague, Dec. 5.—The Government has tabled a bill seeking the approval of the Second Chamber of the League of Nations Convention dealing with the white slave traffic.—Reuter.

NOTES & COMMENTS

A Great Suggestion

For calm consideration and reasonable, even generous, suggestion, we have read few speeches in all the long and often bitter controversy over reparations and Allied debts to equal that of Mr. A. W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Co., which we reproduce in other columns of this issue. Mr. Krech appears to be one of that ever growing body of Americans who recognize that there is another side to the question besides that of simple debtor and creditor and it is to our advantage that he is a leading financial man, whose opinion counts for a great deal. His view appears to be that, as a direct consequence of the Great war, the world is in an exceptional state and therefore an exceptional remedy is required—something quite different from ordinary business transactions. He notes that Britain can pay and, in defence of her honour, wants to pay, but there is the suggestion that she could use her capital to good advantage for some while yet and never be less able to redeem her obligations. As for other nations, he states plainly that they cannot pay yet without the greatest sacrifices. There is left the United States, of whom he says that she may very well be worse off if Britain should pay according to the strict terms of the contract and he even hints that it may be necessary for the United States not to accept such a redemption. And his remedy? Mr. Krech's idea is simple but reasonable. He says that every nation has had and is still having a bad time, but things are improving and there is no need to make them worse again: therefore, just hold the whole transaction over for a spell to be agreed upon, give things a chance to return to the normal and then settle up. There is no mad ultra-patriotism about that and it does not strike one as poor finance.

Cabled News

It is convenient again to refer to that striking speech by Mr. A. W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, on reparations and Allied debts, but it is not this time in connexion with the subject of his remarks. His speech is to be taken just as an example. Several organizations and individuals—more recently, the Pan-Pacific Conference and Mr. F. B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press—have spoken of the need for improved cable news services out here (which is admitted) and have either suggested or promised improvements. Mr. Noyes is the most likely to bring about such an improvement, but as he has had very little personal experience of China, we make bold to advise him, which, from our

judgement of him, we think he will take in good part. Again we say that fires and collisions, tragic though they may be and immensely exciting to those on the spot, are not wanted, but unfortunately they have been features of most "improved" news services, together with items of a like nature. A speech like that of Mr. Krech, or copious extracts from it, we should have liked. He praised Mr. McKenna, and we had something of Mr. McKenna's speech, but the other was equally as good and as important to the world at large, to Britons, Americans, French, and all. As much of that in place of such stuff as Miss McSwiney's health day by day would have been most welcome. If Mr. Noyes can arrange that we get that class of American news, so far as conferring a benefit upon the Far East and the foreign residents in the Far East, he need not consider his a wasted journey.

Our Latest Tank

At last, it is understood, the tank can make good its claim to the title of the battleship of the land. So much the optimists claimed for it after its first exploit in September, 1916, when the original fleet cleared the Germans out of High Wood—one of the most wicked places on the Somme—but that was an exaggeration, and despite the fact that notable developments took place during the war, including the evolution of the whippet, the close of 1918 still found the tank in a very imperfect condition. It is no secret that experiments have been proceeding steadily ever since, and the latest report from Home gives the impression that the tank of the present day can do practically everything but fly. What seems to be one of the most interesting devices attached to the latest model is a kind of camera obscura, said to give those inside a range of vision of about 500 yards in every direction, and in conjunction with this is an instrument enabling the guns to be trained upon any object shown. The speed at which the new tank will travel is not stated, but it is believed to be considerable, and if so a wonderful weapon of offence has been created. It should be observed that the Germans never really devised an antidote to the tank, and according to present appearances it is going to be even more difficult in future to achieve that result.

Japanese Millowners

At a time like the present when the subject of conditions of employment in large industrial concerns is again before the community an article in the "Japan Chronicle" calls for attention. Its trend is to the following effect: that the tendency of Japanese industrialists to establish factories in China is not a sign of enterprise on the part of

Japanese capitalists but a mark of incompetency. The "Chronicle" bases this opinion on data showing that industry in Japan has suffered because of a lack of self-respect on the part of the workman, leading to an absence of discipline in the factory, but it considers this state of affairs partly at least a reaction against the harsh treatment which has been too common in the past. With the exception of those at the head of such concerns as the Kanegafuchi company the Japanese capitalists, in the view of the "Chronicle," have failed so far to make good in their own country, hence their appearance in China where their inefficiency in management will be compensated for by the readiness of the Chinese to work longer hours and for smaller pay. This is certainly not a flattering picture of the Japanese industrialist in our midst, and it is only fair to mention the work of such firms here as the Nagai Wata Kaisha which have done so much in the direction of housing and welfare schemes. These cannot be put into the same category as those against whom the "Chronicle's" criticism is directed, and we might hope that here at any rate, whatever it may be in other parts of the country, management based on harsh, unbending principles is absent.

Einstein's Real Theory

There had never been any lack of admiration for Professor Einstein. Anybody who could arrive at a theory—two theories, in fact, a special and a general one—which only the elect, and not all of them could grasp, deserved all the applause possible, and he has received it. But Professor Einstein is an even greater man than one might have suspected, for he has now announced that for the life of him he cannot comprehend why ordinary people should bother their heads about relativity. He put it thus to the numerous journalists who sought to interview him shortly after his arrival in Japan: "I cannot understand why there should be any interest in relativity or in myself outside of the circle of scientists." Truly the generous sentiment of a great soul, and if he had only given utterance to it months ago what a load would have been removed from people's minds. The gunner would have been spared dreadful nights, hag-ridden by thoughts that his ideas on high angle fire had been knocked on the head by this new scheme of things, and the rifle shot been equally blessed in that he would have had no additional worry over trajectories. The rest of the people could have sunk back into the somnolence which was their intellectual lot before the business of relativity started to unnerve them. But better late than never, and the knowledge that the average man can get along nicely without any knowledge, much less comprehension of the theory, is one of the great comforts of the dying year, and the best of all good theories.

Club Subscriptions

Not the least important event occurring in Shanghai this week is that one of the leading social institutions in the Settlement—in fact the premier one—has seen its way to bring about a substantial reduction in the monthly subscription paid by its members. Looking back at past events and conditions, it is perfectly well-known that a few years ago no such reduction could by any possibility have been contemplated, yet at a time like the present, when the depression in business is about as intense as it could be, the committee have been able to recommend and carry it through. It would be well worth the while of other clubs and institutions here to inquire how this has been made possible, and if they do so they will find that a rigid attention to economy in every department has been the sole factor. This, practised over a few years and still very much in vogue, has achieved the object aimed at and in view of the amount of money which is expended by the average man on clubs, it would be a profound blessing if others could follow suit. The tendency of late years has been for subscriptions to go up, until, if a resident is interested in more than one form of sport and is also desirous of the recreation afforded by certain of the clubs, he has found it increasingly hard to meet all the demands upon his pocket. Now, however, that a move has been made in the contrary direction, there may be hope of pursuing a less arduous financial trail.

Racing Names

Mr. Ayscough, in his letter in another column of this issue, certainly suggests a much to be desired reform. If ponies are given names simply for purposes of identification, it would be better just to number them in order of registration rather than brand them with the ridiculous titles some of them now possess. A craze has grown up to have a stable name, but this can be perpetuated in very few instances. The Money, Shire, Time and Down stables have already sunk to the absurd, to name only a few and there are several as bad. Equally as silly, however, are the aliases by which certain owners are identified in the racing lists. There are good reasons, which it is not necessary to explain, why an owner here and there should choose a *nom de plume*, but it is beyond comprehension why some of the very best known racing men, whose ownership is a matter of common knowledge, enter themselves as a collection of initials, two Christian names, a nickname, or some combination scarcely pronounceable. Mr. "Ewo," or Mr. "John Peel" can be easily explained and one understands the reason, but why "Sir Paul"? Of course, anyone who has been out here a year is well aware who is indicated. Why also should one who has spent so long in a certain Treaty Port, is

so influential there and has done so much for its development that he is known to all as "the King" of that same place, race under his initials? Admittedly, all this does not affect racing in the slightest degree, but it is all so supremely ridiculous that we entirely agree with Mr. Ayscough that some alteration is due.

The Aerial Menace

France is doubtless justly alarmed over the possibility of Germany having shortly a huge aerial fleet, a commercial fleet it is true but at short notice capable of being converted into a military one and as such able to carry out an invasion by air. Doubtless her ideas on the subject are considerably influenced by the speculations proceeding in the last two or three years upon the characteristics of future warfare, in which pictures have been drawn of a city of the dimensions of London being wiped out within a few hours by aeroplanes and incendiary bombs. Are we, however, justified in regarding that as being yet within the possibilities? Not so long ago the American Navy claimed striking results from an aerial attack on a battleship, but it was not long before so eminent an authority as General Pershing expressed the view that the experiments were not conclusive. Equally, other authorities have given voice to similar views with respect to the protection of commerce on the seas from both aerial and submarine attack, and have insisted on the principle that the only arm capable of defending vessels trading on the surface of the seas is one likewise floating on the surface. So long as these views continue, the conclusion must be maintained that while the aeroplane is an extraordinarily valuable weapon in warfare it is not yet decisive in a struggle, and that the old arms must still be left to bring about a decision. In the case of France, however, it is not necessary to consider whether a decision could be obtained by aerial warfare, for there is the inevitable damage to life and property which wanton attacks on undefended cities may bring about, and knowing this one need not go further to realize that any country has the right to be on her guard against an unfriendly neighbour.

British Dyestuffs

Old style Germany—the Germany of Prussian rule—so badly beaten that it is to be hoped she will never rise to power again, though a regenerated Germany may, has left many legacies behind, one of them being propaganda. Germany taught and practised propaganda as it had never been known before and it is not perhaps surprising that British dyestuffs factories, who are making tremendous efforts to wrest from Germany the major part of a trade in which she has for a generation held almost a monopoly, should have adopted the German idea of propaganda. Right well, too, are

they using it. Their output of quite readable material is amazing and our regret is that a newspaper column cannot be made to hold three columns, otherwise more of what they have to say would get into publication. In a recent letter it was stated:—

Here are two facts to ponder over. Before the war the capacity of the British dyestuffs factories was 1,000 tons of British dyestuffs per annum; to-day we can turn out dyes at the rate of 35,000 tons per annum. Before the war we made a few dozen colours; to-day we can and do turn out no fewer than 1,500 different dyes and colours and shades and are every day adding to their number. The British dyestuffs industry is one of the most virile, best organized and most valuable industries in the world, and those who attack it most vigorously and most secretly are those who know that at a moment's notice our dyestuffs factories could commence manufacturing unlimited quantities of high explosives, and so realize that it is the greatest safeguard of the British Empire in existence.

No wonder the Germans fostered their dyestuffs industry so sedulously, if that is what can be done with the factories and machinery in an emergency! No wonder, also, that every effort is now being made from outside to undermine the British industry now that it has become established.

The New Rule in Ireland

There is every reason to agree with the opinion telegraphed from Home that the appointment of Mr. Timothy Healy as Governor-General of the new Ireland is a stroke of statesmanship. Almost every other type of man has been tried at Dublin, and with the exception of times of quietude such as that when Mr. Balfour enforced a noteworthy respect for the law, there have not been many successes. Perhaps the worst experiment ever tried was that of combining a schoolmaster, Mr. Birrell, with a not over popular Scottish nobleman, the Earl of Aberdeen, a man whom the Irish considered dowdy and who ended his term of office amid howls of execration by proposing to add to his title that of Tara, a name as greatly revered by the Irish as Bannockburn is by the Earl's own countrymen. We may hope that that sort of thing, vamping second-rate politicians off on the Irish, is definitely at an end, and if anything will kill it, it will be Mr. Healy's success in office. Admittedly his position is not going to be an easy one, for there are still irreconcilables of the peculiar type of Childers to be dealt with, but the auspices are without question brighter for him than for any who have tackled the Irish question in recent years.

A Canton reader sends us the following note:—It may interest your Scottish readers to know that the publication "Scottish Notes & Queries" is to be revived from January 1, 1923. The magazine is obtainable from Messrs. Milne & Hutchison, 61 Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen, the cost of annual subscription and postage to China being about 15 shillings.

CHINESE POLITICS

THE 'CABINET' QUARREL IN PEKING

Dr. Wang's Resignation and the President's Dilemma: The Shantung Agreement

Peking, Nov. 28.

It seems probable that the election of a Speaker of the Senate will be taken up at the next meeting, possibly to-morrow. The two most popular candidates are Messrs. Wang Chia-hsiang (former Speaker) and Yang Yung-tai. Some Senators, however, are in favour of abolishing the post of Speaker and introducing a Committee system with the Chairman as President of the Senate.

Mr. Wang Yung-pao, the newly appointed Minister to Japan, has arrived in Peking from Switzerland, and it is rumoured that he will be offered a portfolio in the next Cabinet.

Nov. 30.

Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh submitted his resignation yesterday afternoon, which the President did not accept. It is stated semi-officially that Mr. Wang desired to appoint Mr. Wang Fu as Minister of Finance, to which the President did not agree.

Dec. 1.

It was reported yesterday evening that Gen. Wu Pei-fu had arrived at Paotingfu. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang immediately prepared to depart for Paotingfu at 11 o'clock, where, it is believed, he intends to mediate between Gen. Wu and Gen. Tsao Kun. —Reuter.

Peking, Dec. 2

It appears that President Li Yuan-hung submitted the names of the Wang Tah-hsieh Cabinet to Gen. Tsao Kun, but issued the mandate of appointment on November 29 without awaiting a reply. The new Cabinet assumed office on November 30 and the Shantung Agreement relating to the First Section was signed on the afternoon of December 1. Meanwhile Gen. Tsao Kun's reply, raising objections to certain of the Ministers, was received. Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh interviewed the President and intimated his refusal to continue in office. The President said that, if Mr. Wang retired, he would do likewise. Yesterday morning Mr. Wang sent in his resignation and immediately started for the Western Hills. Learning of Mr. Wang's departure, President Li sent Dr. C. T. Wang and others to persuade him to return. The mission was successful and Mr. Wang returned last night. During an interview this morning, he agreed to remain for at least five days, to which the President agreed, so that the agreement reached by the Second Section of the Conference can be signed.

Peking is seething with rumours to-day to the effect that President Li left for Tientsin yesterday evening.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu reached Paotingfu yesterday evening. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang returned to Peking at two o'clock this morning, without meeting Gen. Wu.

A GILBERTIAN COMEDY.

Representatives of the local bodies entertained to dinner 60 outlaw leaders at Tsingtao last night in order to discuss the terms of surrender and enrolment of the outlaws into the police force. The negotiations took an unfavourable turn, upon which a band of outlaws, waiting near by, broke in and carried off the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Tuchun's representative. All the outlaws escaped.—Reuter.

A Denial of the Impeachments of Dr. Koo and Dr. Wang:

The Austrian Loan

Peking, Dec. 2.

The following statement has been issued to Reuter's Agency for circulation:—

It is not true that the Lower House has impeached Dr. Koo and Dr. Wang. It has merely forwarded a despatch to the President asking for an official investigation of their connexion with the Austrian Loan case. No investigation, however, has been ordered by the President, who is reported to have been perfectly convinced of the innocence of these two statesmen. Various Chinese circles confirm the previous report that Dr. Koo's name was hurriedly inserted in the resolution of investigation passed by the Lower House for the purpose of preventing him from accepting the President's invitation to form a new Cabinet. This manoeuvre of his political opponents appears to have been successful. Since Dr. Koo declined to accept any portfolio in the new Cabinet, the President has now offered him the post of President of the Administrative Court, which has just been vacated by Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh, the new Premier. It is, however, not certain that Dr. Koo will accept this new post.

Dec. 5.

It is unofficially reported that Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan will go to Paoting from Hupeh to-day and that Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang will go to Paoting in a few days.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying has telegraphed to the Government, saying that, as Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh only intends to remain in office until the Shantung questions are settled, it is not worth his while to come to Peking to take up the Ministry of Justice.

A Mandate issued yesterday evening appointed the Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Ling Wen-yuan, Acting Minister of Finance. —Reuter.

Peking, Dec. 5.

President Li Yuan-hung has introduced into Parliament a Bill asking for its approval of the appointment of Gen. Chang Shao-tsung, Minister of War, as Premier in succession to Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh.—Eastern News Agency.

Gen. Chang Shou-tseng Nominated

Peking, Dec. 6.

Mr. Wu Ching-lien, the Chairman of the House of Representatives, paid a visit to President Li Yuan-hung yesterday afternoon. During the ensuing discussion it was resolved that, as the final Shantung Agreement would be signed that day, the President should immediately send to Parliament the nomination of General Chang Shou-tseng as Premier. This was done, the present Premier, Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh, countersigning the nomination.

The Second Section of the Shantung Local Agreement was signed at six o'clock yesterday evening.

Dr. C. T. Wang assumed his office of Foreign Minister this morning and is leaving this afternoon for Tsingtao with the object of preparing to take over the administration of the Leased Territory, which is scheduled for December 10.—
Reuter.

JAPAN'S COMPACTS WITH CHINA**Adhesion to Washington Treaty :
Withdrawal of Troops from
Shantung and Hankow**

Peking, Dec. 2.

The Japanese Legation has issued the following statement:—

The Treaty for the settlement of outstanding questions relative to Shantung signed at Washington on February 4, 1922, provides: "The Japanese troops, including gendarmes, now stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches shall be withdrawn as soon as the Chinese police or military force shall have been sent to take over the protection of the Railway" and further that "the entire withdrawal of such Japanese troops shall be effected within three months, if possible, and in any case not later than six months, from the date of the signature of the present Treaty." The Treaty also provided that: "The Japanese garrison at Tsingtao shall be completely withdrawn simultaneously, if possible, with the transfer to China of the administration of the former German leased territory of Kiaochow, and, in any case, not later than 30 days from the date of such transfer."

Pursuant to the letter and spirit of these provisions of the Treaty, the Japanese Government withdrew the troops from along the Railway with the least possible delay. On March 27 the agreement for carrying out the withdrawal was concluded at Peking with the Chinese Government, and the withdrawal was effected on May 5, that is, three months after the signature of the Treaty—that is to say, within the shortest period provided for in the Treaty. All the troops along the Railway had been withdrawn by the above-mentioned date, and by May 9 they had been sent home *via* Tsingtao. As the Japanese troops withdrew, Chinese guards

were placed along the Railway, and since that time they have been discharging their duties, fortunately, in a satisfactory manner.

As to the withdrawal of troops garrisoned at Tsingtao, this will be promptly effected in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty when this is rendered possible by the progress of the detailed arrangements now proceeding at Peking.

**WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM
HANKOW.**

The Japanese Government, on May 27, 1922, announced that the Japanese garrison at Hankow would be promptly withdrawn. In accordance with this decision all the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Hankow on July 2, 1922.

At the Washington Conference the Japanese Delegation announced that the military radio apparatus in the barracks of the Japanese garrison at Hankow would be disposed of at the time of the withdrawal of troops, and in accordance with this announcement the Japanese Government is making preparations to pull down the whole wireless equipment. As to the barracks, accessory buildings and the land on which they are situated, part of them will be lent to the local Japanese residents to be used as a playground, club or public hall, other parts will be lent to the Tao Dobun Kai, for the purpose of enlarging an educational institution having as its object the promotion of Sino-Japanese culture and welfare.

ABOLITION OF POST OFFICES.

The Japanese Government will abolish the Japanese Post Offices in China by January 1, 1923, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference concerning foreign postal agencies in China. But the communication between Japan and China is so peculiarly close and extensive that it is desirable to conclude—in order to save both countries the inconvenience arising from the abolition of the Japanese Post Offices—a special agreement looking to a reduction of charges and an improvement of postal arrangements on the basis of the International Postal Convention, and to carry such special agreement into effect before the Japanese post offices are abolished. It was considered necessary to confer with the Chinese authorities regarding these and other matters connected with the abolition of Japanese post offices: and with these objects in view the Japanese Government proposed to the Chinese Government that the Governments of Japan and China appoint delegates to hold a conference. The Chinese Government agreed to the proposal and the negotiations were opened at Peking on August 18, 1922. The negotiations have been steadily progressing, and we expect that they will be concluded in a very short time. The special postal agreement mentioned above relates to ordinary mail, parcel post, letters and parcel boxes with declared values, and postal money orders.—
Reuter.

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE**Agreements Signed: Protests by
Students and in Parliament**

Peking, Nov. 27.

The Sino-Japanese Joint Commission to-day discussed the following questions:—

(1) In regard to the question of compensation for the mines, it was decided that the Mining Company (Sino-Japanese Joint Corporation) under a special charter from the Chinese Government will pay as compensation to the Japanese Government an amount of Y.5,000,000. The latter agreed not to ask for its payment until the annual dividend of the said company has exceeded eight per cent. Half of the surplus to such dividend may be paid to Japan. No interest is asked. On the question of organization and other questions of the mining company, both sides agreed on the whole.

(2) As to the question of land ownership of foreign nationals in Tsingtao, the Japanese Commission stood firm on their proposal for perpetual leasing of such land. The Chinese Commission agreed to the lease thereof without rent for a period not exceeding the year in which the original Kiaochow Convention was to expire. After a long debate, both sides agreed to regard it as an outstanding question to be eventually settled by the two Governments. As to those lands secured on lease, it was decided that the period of such lease may be extended to another thirty years upon expiration of the original term.

(3) No decision was arrived at on the question of the Tsingtao-Sasebo cable.

(4) It was decided that the question of properties to be retained by Japan along the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway, as well as the mode of payment therefore, may be settled after the opening of certain parts along the railway.

COMPENSATION UNSETTLED.

(5) The Japanese Commission asked at first for an amount of Y.20,000,000, and then reduced it to the amount of Y.17,000,000, as total compensation for public properties, postal and telegraph services, wharves, and salt. The Chinese Commission agreed at first to pay Mex. \$12,000,000 and later increased it to the amount of Mex. \$14,000,000 for such compensation. The question is not yet settled.

(6) The Japanese Commission brought up replies to the Chinese proposals on the valuation of railway properties and the depreciation of properties left behind by the Germans.

(7) The Chinese Commission proposed the amount of Mex. \$27,000,000 as the total valuation of the railway properties. The Japanese Commission refused to recognize this figure as a fair basis for discussion. There was no decision.

Nov. 28.

The Second Section of the Sino-Japanese Joint Commission held

its 14th meeting to-day. The following questions were discussed:—

The Joint Commission took up the question of valuation of railway properties. After a two hours' discussion, and in view of the spirit of mutual conciliation, the Chinese Commission proposed to pay Mex. \$32,500,000 as compensation for the railway properties. The Japanese Commission proposed the amount of Y.45,000,000. There was no result.

THE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Dec. 1.

A *communiqué* states that the First Section of the Shantung Joint Commission at this morning's meeting verified the agreement and annexe and detailed the arrangement for the execution of the Shantung Treaty. The delegates affixed their signatures at noon. It was decided to have the Tsingtao Administration transferred at noon on December 10.

A body of students yesterday held a demonstration before the Waichiaopu against the signing of the Shantung agreement. They are holding a procession to-day, with flags inscribed with their objections in that matter. Dr. C. T. Wang was attacked yesterday in Parliament regarding the same subject.

It is expected that the agreement will be signed this afternoon, after which Dr. C. T. Wang will attend Parliament and explain the matter, but he is due to proceed to Tsingtao, where, with the Civil Governor of Shantung, he will take over the Administration. Dr. Wang's duties in connexion with the agreement have hitherto prevented his taking up his work as Foreign Minister, which must be further delayed for at least a week, unless someone else is appointed to take his place at Tsingtao.—Reuter.

Tokio, Nov. 30.

The Foreign Office learns that the Shantung agreements were signed at 9.00 this morning. The transfer of everything takes place at noon on December 5 when the entire Japanese military services will evacuate. The Japanese have agreed to leave some matters for settlement until after the evacuation and transfer.—Reuter.

Exchange of Signed Copies of First Commission's Decisions: Second Agreement

Peking, Dec. 2.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Chief Commissioner of the Chinese Commission, made the following statement on the occasion of exchanging the signed copies of the agreement relating to arrangements for the execution of the Shantung Treaty, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"It is indeed regrettable that for eight years the Shantung question has remained unsettled. Fortunately, however, the two countries concluded a treaty at Washington last year, settling thereby the gen-

eral principles on this question. In accordance with the terms of that treaty, we, the Chinese Commissioners, under instructions from our Government, have negotiated for five months with you for the settlement of the detailed arrangements. We are glad to see all the questions satisfactorily settled. This is, indeed, a very fortunate event in the interest of the relations of our two countries. We regret very much, however, that the question of landed property hitherto acquired by foreign nationals remains still unsettled. I sincerely hope that after taking over the territory of Kiaochao, our two Governments will also arrive at an agreement at an early date.

"The work within the competence of the First Commission—now being concluded, the questions belonging to the Second Commission are still in the course of discussion. We look forward earnestly to an early settlement of the questions of the Second in the same way as those of the First Commission have been settled. This is the earnest hope of our people, as well as that of my colleagues and myself. With your permission I take pleasure in handing you the agreement."

Mr. Obata, head of the Japanese Commission, replied in the following terms:—

"Since we met for the purpose of concluding the detailed arrangements five months have expired. Thanks to the friendly effort and conciliatory spirit shown mutually by the commissioners of our two countries, we have now reached an agreement and have affixed our signatures thereto and decided upon the transfer on December 10. Not only we, the commissioners, secretly rejoice in this settlement, we sincerely believe that our government and people share our gratification.

"Since the Versailles Conference we have earnestly looked forward to a settlement of this question, and only last year were the general principles settled at the Washington Conference. The detailed arrangements being concluded at the time of signing this agreement, we cannot but look forward to the development of Tsingtao day by day in the future in view of the results of our eight years' activities, which are to be completely transferred to China.

"I share the regret of Dr. Wang that the question of landed property is still unsettled and the work of the Second Commission not yet concluded. I do not doubt that the day is not far distant when we shall also see them satisfactorily settled if we try to proceed in the same spirit of mutual conciliation."

Mr. Obata then delivered to Dr. Wang the signed copy of the agreement in the Japanese language.—Reuter.

Peking, Dec. 5.

The agreement of the Second Section of the Sino-Japanese Joint Commission on the Shantung question was duly signed to-day.—Eastern News Agency.

Railway to Be Restored against Payment of Y40,000,000

Peking, Dec. 6.

The full text of the Shantung Agreement signed yesterday evening which was published this afternoon consists of 18 Articles, the principal points of which are that Japan agrees to transfer the Shantung Railway on January 1, 1923, completing the transfer of railway properties within one month from that date.

China agrees to pay 40,000,000 gold yen as the value of the railway properties in Treasury notes which will be styled Notes of the Shantung Railway bearing interest at six per cent. and secured on the revenue of that railway.

The railway revenues shall not be used as security for other internal or foreign loans but this does not prevent China from raising an internal loan for the purpose of redeeming these notes if done with the agreement of Japan.

If the railway revenue is insufficient to pay the interest on the notes, China agrees to raise the interest from other sources. The Treasury notes are freed from all taxation. Japan may transfer the whole or part of the Treasury notes if it suits her convenience.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC BODY AND HONAN

Strong Official Protest over Brigandage: Insistence on Measures for Safety

Peking, Dec. 1.

The Diplomatic Corps yesterday handed the Waichiaopu a telegram for transmission to Gen. Wu Pei-fu, as follows:—

"The Diplomatic Body finds that, owing to the prevalence of brigands in Honan, the lives and property, as well as the freedom of foreigners residing in that Province have been seriously endangered. The Body declares itself, therefore, entirely in sympathy with the representations made to the Chinese Government on November 16 by the representatives of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Sweden in consequence of the capture by brigands of several foreigners, a number of whom are still in their hands.

"As no satisfaction has been obtained from the repeated representations by the heads of the missions, separately and jointly, the Diplomatic Body intends to send a commission of inquiry to investigate into Honan and has taken this unusual step of requesting the Waichiaopu to forward this telegram to Your Excellency in order to insist on adequate measures being taken to restore order and safeguard foreign life and property in Honan, for the safety of which Your Excellency and the Governor and other high provincial officials, no less than the Chinese Government, must be held responsible."—Reuter.

Note to the Diplomatic Body on Measures to Rescue Foreigners

Peking, Dec. 7.

The Waichiaopu on December 4 forwarded General Wu Pei-fu's reply to the Diplomatic Corps' telegram with regard to the captured foreigners in Honan. The Waichiaopu, quoting General Wu Pei-fu, said that the problem probably would soon be solved and suggested that the Diplomatic Body might temporarily suspend the despatch of the proposed investigation committee to Honan.

General Wu Pei-fu's telegram which is addressed to the Diplomatic Corps acknowledges the receipt of their telegram and goes on to say that brigandage in Honan has endangered the lives of foreign residents for several months past. "I, with the military and civil authorities, am doing my utmost to suppress the bandits but owing to their numbers, up to the present it has been impossible to restore order and I have not succeeded in obtaining the release of those kidnapped for which I express deep regret to the British, French, Italian, American and Swedish residents. General Chin Yun-ao, the commandant of the 14th Division, has been appointed commandant of bandit suppression throughout the province. He is also charged with the responsibility of rescuing the foreigners. Since his appointment he has made progress. With regard to foreign residents, last month, I, in consultation with the civil and military authorities, decided to adopt the following methods:—

"(1) To obtain the release of those captured by means of persuasion and pacification.

"(2) To instruct each district magistrate to note the number and the residences of foreigners and to depute soldiers to afford efficient protection.

"These plans met with considerable success and consequently it was expected that order and normal conditions will shortly be restored and the kidnapped foreigners released. The civil and military authorities heartily welcome the commission of investigation but in view of the foregoing the coming of the Commission might be deferred. I suggest this for your consideration (Signed) Wu Pei-fu."

On December 6 the Diplomatic Corps sent a further note to the Waichiaopu saying that in view of the terms of General Wu Pei-fu's telegram, and the Waichiaopu's communication of December 4 and also the political situation, the Diplomatic Body has fixed December 14 as the date for the departure of the commission for Honan. This represents postponement for one week.—Reuter.

THE Chihli-Fengtien split, railroad and other worries have contributed to a shortage of household lump coal in Tientsin, says the "N.-C. Star." The K.M.A. is able to supply plenty of slack for heater stoves but nothing for grates and open hearth fires.

OUTPORTS

THE DREAM OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

A Rude Awakening: Abolition of Extraterritoriality now Considered a Joke

By Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Nov. 29.

The attitude of foreigners here towards the present and future of the Chinese Government is pessimistic in the extreme. The writer has never heard the opinion so generally expressed that China is hopeless. It will take the Chinese people a long time to learn to what an extent the intrigues of the Tsao Jui clique have damaged their country's reputation and credit abroad. The members of the Cabinet, although several of them are foreign trained and should have some understanding of the working of the Occidental mind, will probably never realize how sorely they have disappointed their foreign friends and supporters and how loath these same foreigners will be in the future to put faith in any individual Chinese or group of Chinese. That they should surrender their positions when victory over the conspirators and the complete discomfiture of their political enemies was within their grasp is beyond the foreigner's understanding. That they should surrender their country's interests into the hands of a coalition of cliques which they know will abuse their responsibility and turn the Government into a burlesque, simply in the interest of their conception of "face," is wholly outside and beyond the foreigner's conception of patriotism.

Foreign diplomats, financiers, advisors, and all who have any reason whatever to be interested in Chinese affairs are so profoundly disgusted that whatever Government sits in Peking for many years to come will find itself dealing in its foreign relations with a breed of sceptics and cynics of a wholly unsympathetic type. The Chinese people can also rest assured that this attitude will be reflected in Government offices abroad, in the foreign press and in all the places where bonds and exchange are sold.

TARIFF AND EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

Two direct results of the conspiracy in which Tsao Jui is credited with being the directing genius are that the abolition of extraterritoriality is now a joke and that further tariff increases will probably not even be considered. A foreign official who is highly placed and who speaks with authority remarked yesterday that it was his opinion that the international tariff conference which was to have convened in Peking three months after the ratification of the effective five per cent. tariff will probably never meet at all

now. The Home governments, when the report of recent doings in Peking reaches them through the medium of disgusted representatives here, will simply decide that China is not fit to administer an increased revenue and will forget about the conference.

For the same reason it is generally believed that there will be no commission sent here to study the Chinese courts and to discuss the possible abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction. It will not be required. All the Home governments will have to do will be to read a summary of the Lo Wenkan case. If they want anything more the Legations can readily supply them with translations of Mr. Liang Chi-chao's caustic but restrained analysis of that case and see how the President, "the only legal Parliament," the metropolitan police chiefs and several Cabinet Ministers were all guilty parties to a gross miscarriage of justice in which a Cabinet Minister was the victim. They will not have to ask which of these high functionaries was moved by malice or by political considerations, and which acted illegally through stupidity or cowardice. The bald facts of the case are enough to convince any foreign Government that the Chinese cannot guarantee justice to their own people and that it would be absurd to expect justice from them for inconspicuous foreigners in the interior. For this consummation in the foreign official mind the Chinese interested in the abolition of extraterritoriality have to thank Tsao Jui and his colleagues.

DISILLUSIONED FINANCIERS.

Foreign financiers, like the diplomats, have been looking forward to the tariff conference here, hoping that it would provide an opportunity to help China to straighten out her tangled finances. These same financiers, like all other foreigners, were inclined to regard the decency and efficiency of the late lamented Cabinet as an omen of lasting improvement in Chinese administration, as the inauguration of a new era. It was therefore whispered about that foreign financial interests were almost ready to guarantee to carry the Government over the rough and dangerous places at least until the conference. This consideration alone made possible the floating of the recent 11th year bonds secured on the Russian indemnity. No such considerations will now influence the minds of China's foreign creditors. They are disillusioned like all the rest of us.

General Wu Pei-fu of course comes in for his share of censure and expressed contempt. The Tsao Jui clique works under the patronage of Tsao Kun, whether he is a party to their machinations or not, and Wu Pei-fu is solely responsible for Tsao Kun's continued residence in Paoingfu. Therefore although Wu Pei-fu was largely responsible for establishing decent Government in Peking and is given due credit for it, he is also held largely responsible for that Government's collapse before the

assaults of his "patron's" following. His apologists here say that he is not strong enough to risk isolation. They say that if he were to kick the throne from under Tsao Kun, which they grant he could do easily enough, Tsao Kun would immediately go over to Chang Tso-lin with whatever military following he could take with him, and that Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu would promptly follow his example. It is even hinted that the Cabinet did not make a bold fight against the Tsao Jui faction because it was feared that such a stand might embarrass Wu Pei-fu in his relations with Tsao Kun.

WU PEI-FU'S ALLIANCE.

If Wu Pei-fu cannot stand alone without discreditable alliances then there is no use looking for a respectable Government in Peking under his protection and patronage and no hope of reunification under his auspices. If the question of his friendly personal relations with Tsao Kun was a consideration that influenced the Cabinet to surrender the interests of the nation into the hands of the Tsao Jui following, then that surrender was weaker and more contemptible in the foreigner's sight than it at first appeared. Tsao Kun is about to have a birthday and it is said that Wu Pei-fu is coming to Paotingfu to discuss the political situation and reach an understanding with his former patron. This is not what the nation has a right to demand of him. The people of China have a right to demand that he put an end to Tsao Jui's machinations by sending Tsao Kun to Tientsin to enjoy his accumulated fortune. No other step will enable any Chinese Government for years to come to retrieve the credit which she has lost abroad and at home through the present collapse of the Government.

CENSUS AT TSINGTAO

An Interesting Discrepancy

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Nov. 29.

The "Tsinan Jih Pao," a Japanese organ published in the Chinese language in the capital of Shantung, recently announced the results of the latest census in Tsingtao. Japanese residents of the port totalled 20,778, comprising 11,995 males and 9,783 females. After giving these complete figures the Tsinan paper attempted a classification of the residents according to trades, offices and professions. It is too long to give here but it included everything from military and civil officials down to hospital nurses and midwives. The interesting feature of this classification is that the figures given for all the professions and trades come to a total of only 4,601, leaving 16,177 Japanese residents unaccounted for. This discrepancy has given certain jocular and somewhat ribald foreigners an opportunity to speculate upon the possible means of livelihood of the missing 16,177.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN FUKIEN

No Further Advance of Kiangsi Troops: The Threats against Foochow

Peking, Nov. 29.

The military situation in Fukien is gradually beginning to assume a more definite character, but is still very involved. The Kiangsi troops, which entered Fukien with the avowed intention of engaging in hostilities against Gen. Wang Yung-chuan, are now occupying Kuanghanghsien, Kienningfu, Taininghsien, Changlohsien and Shaowufu, and are said to be working in co-operation with Gen. Wang Hsien-ching who is at Shanghanghsien. The march of the Kiangsi forces towards Foochow, however, has apparently ended.

Gen. Wang Yung-chuan has sent 2,000 men against the Kiangsi troops from Foochow, and they have reached Yenpingfu, where they are awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. Gen. Sung Pan-hsu left Foochow yesterday for Yenpingfu to take command of the Foochow troops.

A new factor has arisen in the person of Gen. Chang Ching-lu at Chuanchow. This officer commanded a brigade under the late Tuchun, Gen. Li Hou-chi, but he has recently enrolled a large number of stragglers from the defeated forces of Gen. Li and has brought the strength of his men up to a division. He is now announcing that he is no longer a brigadier, but a Major-General, and is threatening opposition to Generals Hsu Chung-chih and Wang Yun-chuan at Foochow, as well as to Gen. Tseng Chih-ping at Amoy, while keeping in touch and remaining loyal to Gen. Li Hou-chi who is at Swatow.

GEN. CHANG'S REVENUE.

Gen. Chang is developing the local opium industry and states that he will maintain his forces from the revenue derived from opium.

The Foochow militarists and Gen. Tsang Chih-ping at Amoy have now reached an agreement to co-operate for the defeat of Gen. Chang Ching-lu. A thousand troops from Foochow have started on an offensive against Gen. Chang and have reached Hsinghuafu where they are awaiting assistance from Amoy. A foreign despatch from Foochow, consisting of comment on the military situation in Fukien, says that it is still impossible to judge what the intentions of the military leaders at Foochow really are. One force is being sent to the west against the Kiangsi invaders and another to the south against Gen. Chang Ching-lu, but in neither case have sufficient forces been sent to engage upon serious warfare, and neither force has gone very far from Foochow. It is, therefore, assumed that Gen. Hsu Chung-chih does not really intend to get these forces wholly out of touch with one another, or with Foochow, but has sent them

into the field more as outposts than as fighting units, and will await developments before concentrating against one of his enemies, the one that first offers a menace against the capital.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS POLITICAL WORK ON C. E. R.

Deliberate Wrecking of Trains to Discredit Administration

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Nov. 28.

Following closely upon the heels of the express wreck as reported two days ago, another one similar in nature took place between Silingho and Taipingghing, on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, when the passenger train No. 4 from Harbin was wrecked during the night of the 26th instant. Seventeen passengers were slightly injured and four seriously. An armoured car, a baggage car, the dining car and two passenger coaches turned turtle and fell into the ditch, whilst the engine and the other passenger cars were derailed and smashed. Identically the same methods were employed in this wreck as in the preceding one. The nails and bolts and one entire rail were systematically removed from the apex of a long curve where the train runs down hill. Since there was no robbery or any other crime and the bolts, etc., were not taken away, such a wreck, together with a similar one that took place on the western section of the railway two days ago, constitutes a solid proof that some parties must be directing these dastardly actions in order to discredit the railway for political purposes. To resort to such dirty tricks at the risk of life and property is to be universally condemned.

The Railway Administration is offering a large reward for the capture of the culprits and at the same time is taking extra precautions that further similar occurrences shall be avoided, extra watchmen and military patrols having been placed along the whole length of the railway line.

Attempted Bribery

Ichang, Nov. 30.

The British Consular Provincial Court on November 27 convicted Mr. E. Widler on a charge of attempting to bribe a Customs officer and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

A wedding of particular interest in shipping circles took place in Hongkong on November 29, when Mr. William Ross Buckberough, passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was married to Madame Rose Meyeringh. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. H. H. Buckberough, of Tillsonburg, Ontario.

NEGATIVE ATTITUDE OF WU PEI-FU

A Declaration of Disinterested- ness in the Case of Mr. Lo Wen-kan

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Nov. 30.

The Loyang headquarters office has sent out a statement regarding Wu Pei-fu's attitude towards the Lo Wen-kan case and the political situation which this case brought about. Summarized and paraphrased for the sake of brevity, it is about as follows:

(1) In dealing with the Lo Wen-kan case the Peking authorities should be careful not to confuse political with criminal charges. It must be kept in mind that if there was anything irregular in the signing of the loan agreement it was an administrative error for which not only Lo Wen-kan but the whole Cabinet must assume responsibility, but that it has nothing to do with such criminal charges as the accepting of bribes. If the bribery charges can be substantiated, then Lo Wen-kan should be tried in the proper courts on a criminal charge, but the introduction of a political charge at the same time is inadmissible and should have no bearing on the case.

(2) Loyang does not desire to comment upon the irregularity of Lo Wen-kan's arrest.

(3) It does not seem possible now that the Cabinet can be saved. Wu Pei-fu desires to state that in this crisis his conduct and his attitude towards all parties, the nation, the Parliament, the President, Tsao Kun, the Cabinet and Lo Wen-kan have been entirely disinterested.

(4) Loyang will take no part in the organization of a new Cabinet.

(5) Contrary to newspaper report, relations with Paoingfu continue to be cordial.

It need scarcely be stated that these assurances assure us of nothing except that Wu Pei-fu is doing nothing and will continue to do nothing. In view of articles which the writer has recently published upon Wu Pei-fu's relations with Tsao Kun, further comment upon this Loyang statement would be superfluous.

Sui-An Piracy Inquiry

Hongkong, Dec. 5.

The inquiry into the Sui-An piracy opened yesterday afternoon. The evidence of several witnesses pointed to the very efficient organization of the pirates, their familiarity with operations, their complete success in carrying out well-laid plans, and the futility of resistance.—Reuter.

MR. F. B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, arrived in Hongkong on Saturday, according to a Reuter Message.

LOANS IN PEKING

Domestic and Hukuang Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Nov. 29.

A total of \$8,500,000 has already been subscribed towards the \$10,000,000 of the 11th year domestic loan secured on the Russian indemnity. Everyone here is convinced that it will be over-subscribed because politics and changes of Government have nothing to do with it and because both the terms and the security are the best that have ever been offered for a Chinese domestic loan.

The semi-annual payment of interest on the four-Power Hukuang Railway Loan falls due here on December 3 and is payable to bondholders on December 15. Previous payments have been met out of Salt revenue. The interest this year, excluding all but validated German bonds, will probably amount to about Mex. \$1,500,000, the exact amount being dependent upon exchange fluctuations. During the war sales of these bonds from England, France and Germany to America were heavy and it is assumed that nearly half of the total issue of £6,000,000 is now held by the American public.

BANDITS' BODIES EATEN BY DOGS

1500 Women and Girls Enslaved in Honan

From a Special Correspondent.

Hankow, Dec. 2.

A correspondent resident in the heart of the bandit-infested zone of Honan, whose business requires him to do much travelling in the province, and who visited Chumation on November 14, three days after the soldiers had a clash with the bandit raiders there, writes as follows:—

"At Chumation I saw the dead bodies of many bandits that had been executed at Chuehshan and Chumation. All clothing had been removed from these bodies and the remains were being devoured by droves of dogs who were actually fighting over them. I can assure you that a sight like this is not easily forgotten. At Chumation I was led through one street where most of the executions had taken place and the ground for rods in every direction was red with blood.

"Conditions in Honan as regards the bandit pest have changed very little since the middle of November, according to your correspondent's informant, who has information to the effect that the larger bands of robbers are now camped in the hills west of Lushan and Chiahsien, and are revelling in the rich hauls they have recently made.

"Something like 1,500 young women and girls," he writes, "have

GOOD MEN'S SOCIETY OF SHANSI

The Tedious Course of Justice: Discussion of Offences to Satisfy the Public

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Shansi, Nov. 18.

The following official proclamation is typical of the truly pathetic attempts of Governor Yen to regenerate society in his province:—

"The District Magistrate respectfully informs the villagers that there are four points to be carried out with regard to the Good Men's Society:—

"(1) The president and members must be elected as really good men, able to serve and act honestly;

"(2) Every matter in the village, small or large, whether to be approved or rejected, must be officially discussed with a view to the public good;

"(3) All offences against the village byelaws, whether involving heavy or light penalties, must be brought before the Good Men's Society and in connexion with the village headman officially discussed in order that the punishment may meet with public assent;

"(4) The village public funds and revenue from fines must be entrusted to a family of substance nominated and elected by the Good Men's Society. The village headman and his deputy may disburse these funds, but every account must be held by the Good Men's Society and be open to public examination.

"Everybody in the village must very earnestly give attention to these four points, which are to be exhibited at the entrance of the Good Men's assembly hall, carefully preserved and never to be mutilated.

The price of land appears to be steadily increasing in Hongkong. A plot with an area of 45,000 square feet at the back of the polo ground, has just been put up for auction and sold to Chinese purchasers for \$108,600.

been carried away by the bandits and are not to be ransomed but will have to remain the 'wives,' or rather slaves, of this band of cut-throats.

"The latest reports I have received state that seven foreigners are still held and that one of them has died from exposure," he writes.

Report has it in Honan that General Wu Pei-fu is determined to carry out a war of extermination against the bandits, but one wonders where he will get his troops to do this fighting. It is a recognized fact that the bandits are the superior fighters as compared with what soldiers they have come in contact with so far, and it is even hinted that there is an understanding between them and Wu Pei-fu's troops.

Local Chinese all seem to think that Chang Tso-lin is also helping the bandits.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN PEKING

Prospect of Large Additions to their Number: People Willing to Work

By Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Nov. 28.

The stories from Manchuria of the number of refugees who are making their way overland into China from Vladivostok as a result of the Red occupation of the city have thrown the local Russian community (with the exception of the Bolsheviks, who are indifferent) into something resembling a panic. The Peking community is small and the Russian element in it not too prosperous on the average, and what resources have been available have scarcely sufficed for the relief of the refugees already on our door steps. The heralding of newcomers has inspired a fresh interest in those dependants already with us and has revealed conditions which, for lack of advertising, few persons in Peking have had reason to suspect.

In the old Russian Mission in the extreme northeast corner of the Tartar City, an institution now without income and already impoverished by the demands upon it, there have been about 90 persons unable to procure work, because of linguistic limitations in most cases, who have been living almost unclad and starving in monastic cells and in a peculiarly gloomy cellar, without bedding for the most part, and finding what repose they could get on the stone pavings. Most of these unhappy folk have come overland from Turkestan and among them are at least one general, several colonels and numerous officers of lower rank who served, one and all, on the German front. There is also a due proportion of women and children.

WORK BUT NO DEMAND.

None of these persons of whatever rank has shown any relish for the rôle of parasite and all have been busy reviving among themselves such professions and crafts as they may have learned in better days. The general is trying to run a printing and bookbinding establishment, asking for work in Russian, French or English, but hitherto without patronage. Another officer grew up where hides were tanned and the inimitable Russian leather produced and is now busy with a set of Chinese water jars turning out some really beautiful leather, but unhappily without either capital or patronage. Another officer had the good luck to bring with him several Bokhara rugs and with these as patterns and with Chinese wool has woven a number of handsome carpets which no one buys because no one has heard of them. He is now at the end of his materials and of his capital also.

Perhaps the most pathetic figure is that of a dentist who has scraped together a meagre equipment for

his work and is established neatly and invitingly—if you can imagine it—in a monastic cell but who has had no one to operate upon so far but his fellow refugees who can pay him nothing for his services.

\$25 A MONTH.

Most of the men with no trades and no hope of work are hoping that some beneficent force will operate to transport them to Canada or America where they can work on farms, a line of endeavour with which most of them are familiar and to which they are temperamentally adapted. There are, however, carpenters, blacksmiths and other artisans among them who have aspirations of their own. One technical expert, a mechanical engineer from a Russian University, recently attained what the others regard as apotheosis when he got a job in Tientsin as a chauffeur at \$25 a month. His wife remains behind with the children, making shirts and underwear for those foreigners who have heard of her, and they are few.

Under the stimulus of an impending invasion by way of Manchuria, the local foreign community is now taking some interest in these derelicts. Individuals have already provided them with old clothes, rather inadequate bedding and a few tons of coal. A group of British ladies has also volunteered to form an international committee to help to fit some of them into jobs and to market the wares which the more accomplished are producing. It is suggested that a shop will be opened in which the rugs, leather goods, shirts and whatever else the refugees are competent to make will be sold under the auspices of the ladies of the community.

If the refugees were showing a disposition to rest upon their martyr's laurels and to allow the world to keep them, it is probable that they would get little sympathy or help, but since they are in their rather helpless way showing a strong determination to earn their way, it is more than likely that Peking will look out for them and be prepared to help any new arrivals who happen along.

MANCHURIA INVADED BY SOVIET TROOPS

Peking, Dec. 2.

It is reported on what is believed to be good authority that some 10,000 Soviet troops, including cavalry, infantry and artillery, are concentrated on the Manchurian border, and that on November 30 a party of about 150 Soviet cavalry crossed the border and carried out a raid on Chinese territory. The Chinese military authorities are hastily making defensive preparations, but the troops at their disposal are vastly outnumbered by the Red forces across the border, and it is not believed that they could successfully resist any possible offensive. Gen. Chang Tso-lin is understood to have appointed Gen. Chen Ching-lou commander-in-chief of the Chinese border troops.—Reuter.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN SZECHUAN

Preparations for University Training: Enthusiastic Women Conference Delegates

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tzeliutsing, Sze., Nov. 18.

The autumn has passed very quietly. The rice crop on the whole was good and the price is about \$1.40 per bushel (Chinese). Business men report that business has been about on an average through the year, the most conspicuous thing being the increase in the copper exchange. One dollar now changes for 2,600 cash.

The fighting below Chungking made no appreciable difference here. A few troops were transferred and some of them brought some fever cases into the hospital.

A short time ago an educational conference was held here which included representatives from some of the cities of central Szechuan and from three missions. It was conducted by Dr. E. W. Wallace, the secretary of the West China Christian Educational Union, who was also one of the members of the educational commission which visited the schools of China a year ago. The Conference discussed the report of the educational commission which was presented to the Shanghai Conference last spring. One point that was noticeable at this conference was that the Chinese women delegates took as much part in the discussion as the men. There are over 21,000 students in the schools of the Union. Forty-two per cent. of those in the lower primary grades, 22 per cent. in the higher primary grades and 16 per cent. in the middle school are girls and as yet there are no girl students in the University. However, plans are on foot to meet this lack. Up to the present time there have not been enough middle school girl graduates to warrant much work on getting university courses ready, but now there is a demand for such and it was brought up by the women delegates to the conference.

GRAIN FOR SHANSI

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Shansi, Nov. 22.

Grain is being released from the north and is being hastened down south to the needy districts. The officials are evidently making wise efforts to equalize the grain prices, and to alleviate conditions.

There is still no rain, and cloudless sunshine is only modified by the constant dust haze so well known in this province.

Licences for the motor-road, we hear, are to be issued at prices calculated to keep it reserved for wealthy officials and render it useless to traders.

THE EX-EMPEROR'S WEDDING

A Dispute over Palace Gates

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Nov. 30.

The Imperial Household in its preparations for the young Emperor's wedding to-morrow, has been making a vigorous campaign for "face." A few days ago a representative from the Palace went to the Ministry of the Interior and announced that the bridal procession would enter the great south gate of the Forbidden City, the T'ien An Men, which has not been used by the Imperial family since 1912. The representative wanted to know whether the Government would raise objections or not. The Ministry did object, saying that the renewed use of this gate for an Imperial procession would be equivalent to the Government's recognition of the full Imperial status of Hsuan Tung and his bride, who is a daughter of a former Tut'ung of the Imperial Banner. The Ministry suggested that the procession enter the Forbidden City by the north gate, the Ti An Men, which is ordinarily used by visitors to the Emperor and his family, and which has always been used by Imperial funeral processions.

To this the representative raised the strongest objections, one practical plea being that the narrow roadway between the Ti An Men and the Coal Hill had several sharp turns in it and that the bridal chair was so big that it could not negotiate these corners. The officials of the Ministry refused to reconsider the suggestion of opening the Tien An Men to the bride, but said that if the Imperial family could persuade the President that they had a right to this honour, the President could certainly order the Ministry to open the gate and nothing more would be said about it. The President was therefore approached but he refused to override the Ministry's decision, so at last a compromise was effected and it was decided that the bride should enter the East gate, the Tung An Men, from which she could still approach the great throne halls and the inner living quarters of the Palace from the south and escape the indignity of coming in at the back door.

It is said that a limited number of foreigners will be invited to attend the ceremony and that Mr. Ku Hung-ming has been appointed to receive such visitors on behalf of the Emperor.

Peking, Dec. 1.

The wedding of the ex-Emperor was celebrated early this morning with all the pomp and ceremonial of the Imperial days. A large crowd of Chinese and foreigners were present to witness the entry of the bridal procession to the Palace.—Reuter.

Imposing Ceremonial in Peking: Brilliant Procession in the Early Dawn

The wedding ceremonies of the ex-Emperor of China took place last Thursday night and Friday in Peking. In spite of the peculiar political situation of the ex-Emperor, the rites did not differ from those used in weddings of the other Emperors of China.

The hutungs of the northern city near the Drum Tower were filled with picturesquely clad people, bringing to the bride the traditional presents of the semi-imperial bridegroom, says the "N. C. Daily Mail." The Imperial yellow colour was richly displayed on various sedan-chairs; palanquins and Peking carts also took part in the procession of gifts. The procession was guarded by a mounted squad of police and troops and accompanied by a military band.

As the customs require that the bride should meet the bridegroom at daybreak, the cortège bringing the bride to the palace started from the residence of the father of the bride at about 2 a.m.

A large crowd of Chinese and foreign residents of the city gathered on the way to behold this spectacle. The streets all along the way were lined with troops and police, who presented arms as the Imperial yellow chair with the bride in it came past. The cortège included three military bands, numerous members of the imperial household on horseback or on foot, and a force of modern troops.

Representatives of the army command also marched at the end of the cortège.

The procession entered the Imperial City through the Tung An Men about 3 a.m.

Many foreigners, who were invited to the ceremony, proceeded to the Forbidden City through the northern gate near the Coal Hill.

However, foreigners were not admitted to the inner city, where the traditional ceremony of shooting an arrow to the bride was performed by the Emperor.

The foreign guests were only given the opportunity to see the gates of the inner city open to give access to the cortège.

Refreshments of all kinds and tea were served in a shed especially built for the invited foreigners.

At 3 in the morning Hwang Ka'wen, Grand Master of Ceremonies, entered the Forbidden City together with Lieut.-General Wang En-kuei, Lieut.-General Lo Che-wei, Major General Chang Ching-lin and Major Yin Pao. He offered congratulations to the former Boy Emperor at Chienching Palace on behalf of the President of the Republic.

He was led to the presence of the Boy Emperor by the Royal Guide from Chienching gate, and before his Majesty he bowed three times. They shook hands after the congratulatory message was read and responded to. Then he retreated with three bows.

The residence of the imperial consort was well guarded by the

imperial guards and patrols. Communication on the hutungs was suspended from one o'clock in the morning when the royal wedding chair passed through the streets.

The Chung Mei News Agency says: Her chair covered with the Imperial Yellow brocade and carried by 16 bearers guarded by a bodyguard of eunuchs, the bride of the Boy Emperor went through the gate of his Palace within the Forbidden City promptly at four o'clock this morning. The procession was no longer than those seen every day on the streets but there were several unusual features. The bride was carried from her home near Antung Men south by An Tung Men Ta Chieh to Morrison street and west by Tung An Chieh to the Tung Hua Men of the Forbidden City over streets covered with the yellow sand, which the Republic consented to allow, while specially constructed bright lights lined the route.

The sedan chair in addition to the Yellow Brocade had a roof of gold washed metal on each corner of which was a phoenix. This design predominated in all of the banners and "umbrellas" carried. There were the peculiar triangle-shaped flags in black with gold phoenix and the "umbrellas" were in red and some in yellow with that insignia. The familiar Chinese wedding music with the long harsh-sounding trumpets was missing from the procession and its place was taken by two foreign type bands. Another feature was the series of litters behind whose yellow covers were contained the ceremonial robes of the bride. The chief escorts sent by the Emperor to receive his new wife rode on horses and were garbed in their Mandarin dress with the official cap and button from which hung the long peacock plume.

Arrest of Mr. J. Slevin at Hankow

Hankow, Dec. 4.

Mr. James Slevin, an American citizen, was arrested last night in connexion with the seizure of six aeroplanes, which arrived in Hankow on board the str. Tsengtai. Mr. Slevin is understood to be charged with the unlawful importing of war-material, contrary to the proclamation of March 4, 1922. The aeroplanes were seized by a party of marines from the U. S. S. Isabel.—Reuter.

No small commotion was created in the offices of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on November 30, when a man armed with three long daggers was found on the premises. There was a large concourse of customers in the bank at the time, and fearing an attempt at armed robbery the guards were turned out. Investigation then showed that the armed man was a juggler, and that as his assistant he had a girl about seven years old. Both were promptly cleared out of the bank premises.

THE HONAN BANDITS

An Open Letter to the Chinese Press

(From the Secretary of the Hankow Foreign Residents' Committee).

..

Since its appointment the Hankow Committee has not been inactive. The Committee has taken various steps to secure the release of the foreign captives, and to secure adequate protection for foreign life and property in the Interior.

The Committee has also watched the Chinese Press of Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, etc. In scanning the various reports and editorials the Committee has again and again come across warnings to the general effect that it's high time for China to arouse herself to action and establish law and order lest foreign governments interfere in her affairs.

Now and then there has also been an utterance to indicate that sympathy is felt for the many suffering fellow-Chinese. But this has by no means been the dominant note.

Practically a whole province is being devastated, city after city is being looted and burned, thousands and thousands of Chinese homes are being ruined, millions of dollars worth of Chinese property is being destroyed, and tens of thousands of Chinese lives are being sacrificed, because of the inefficiency of the military, the dilatoriness of the Central Government, and the general corruption in high places.

WHAT THE PRESS CAN DO.

Here is something for the Press to protest against. Public opinion must be aroused. No orderly Republic can be established as long as such things are rampant. This the people should know. And they should also be made to understand that it is in their power to change these things, if they will only rise as one man and demand the abolition of selfish militarism, the suppression of brigandage, and the establishment of constitutional government. If the people really demanded these things, surely they should get them. But the Press must take the lead. The Press must educate the people. The Press must create public opinion. Let the Press demand the adequate punishment of the many selfish traitors who as officials and under the guise of protectors of the people are responsible for the present chaotic condition of the country.

The Hankow Committee would like to be of aid to the Chinese Press and People in this emergency. The Committee represents interests that are friendly to China and sincerely desires her welfare. The Committee represents the Christian Missions, the unselfish nature of whose work is becoming increasingly recognized throughout China. And it represents business

men who are no less friendly to China. These business men are living in China and among the Chinese. They are men who are here not merely for selfish profit, but who are equally interested in being of service to China. They are eager to establish contacts with as many as possible of the constructive agencies among the Chinese, such as chambers of commerce, educational associations, etc. in an effort to be of aid to them and to China.

JOINT ACTION INVITED.

The National Chamber of Commerce has realized that the best foreign sentiment is decidedly friendly to China. Hence the resolutions passed at a special meeting of the Chamber on the 23rd instant. The resolutions call upon the Hankow Committee to come to the aid of China by urging upon the respective governments that they forbid the sale and importation of munitions of war, and to refuse loans to the Central Government and the provinces as long as they have not set their house in order.

Naturally foreign nationals in China cannot stand by and view with complacency the capture of their fellow nationals by brigands, the destruction of their property, the ruination of their homes, the interference with their work, all in defiance of clear treaty rights. They must demand the release of foreign captives and the protection of foreign lives and property. But this does not mean that they are eager to see foreign intervention. They would far rather see China make life and property secure without foreign intervention. The Hankow Committee and the constituency it represents is friendly to China and eager to cooperate with every Chinese individual or organization standing for law and order and for the sacredness of life and freedom, whether of Chinese or foreigners.

REFUGEES FROM NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LOYANG.

The writer of the above letter adds:—

Last night (November 30) the following refugees arrived in Hankow from Honan: Mrs. Anton Lundeen and three children, Mrs. D. W. Wickner and three children, the Rev. Nels Benson with Mrs. Benson and two children, and Miss Anderson. They are members of the Augustana Lutheran Mission and reside at Kiahsien and Juchow in the district southeast of Loyang. Mrs. Lundeen is the wife of one of the American missionaries now in the hands of the brigands.

The arrival of these missionaries throws some light upon the activities of Wu Pei-fu for the extermination of the brigands and the release of foreign captives. Asked as to what is being done, these missionaries report that some soldiers have been coming into the district, but they know of no determined effort on the part of Wu Pei-fu or anyone else to deal with the situation. The Chinese in their district

report some desultory fighting, but nothing decisive.

It is also known that the Augustana Lutheran missionaries from Honanfu (Loyang) are on their way to Hankow. When missionaries cannot feel secure at Wu Pei-fu's very front door it looks pretty hopeless.

The Shanghai "Journal of Commerce" (Chinese) on November 25 reports that Wu Pei-fu is going to attack the bandits with machine-guns mounted on motor cars, but, adds the paper, "as the robbers are largely hiding in hilly places, it is doubtful whether or not motor cars will be useful."

The editor may well say that, and one might be tempted to add, it is doubtful whether or not the motor cars and machine guns really exist. Very likely this story is of a piece with all the fine promises that are constantly being made by Wu Pei-fu and the Foreign Office. Promises are good so far as they go. But in the meantime the foreign captives remain in the hands of the brigands. It is more than three months since the French engineers were carried off from Shanchow, and about seven weeks since Mr. Forsberg and Mr. Lundeen were carried off. During these weeks, Wu Pei-fu and the Foreign Office have repeatedly promised that "in a few days" the captives would be set free and everything satisfactorily arranged.

RUMOURS AND COMMENTS.

We are to-day reliably informed that the number of the brigands has been grossly exaggerated. The Rev. Mr. Ledgard who himself was a captive for two weeks or more, estimates their number at about 5,000. Others put the figure even lower. If this be true, it offers little excuse for those who have been entrusted with their suppression.

But not only that. We are also reliably informed that General Feng Yu-hsiang on three different occasions asked permission to send his men after the bandits, but was refused. This probably was because Chang Fu-lai was at Chengchow and Chin Yun-ao at Sinyangchow, Chumatién, and Yen-cheng, and would brook no interference in the affairs of their respective districts.

Chin Yun-ao and Chang Fu-lai, these are the men who under Wu Pei-fu are entrusted with the suppression of bandits and the release of the foreign captives.

Are the Legations doing anything to find out whether or not these men can be depended upon for aggressive action?

Among people from Central Honan it is notorious that Chin Yun-ao does not command the respect and obedience of his men. Chang Fu-lai is the man who succeeded Feng Yu-hsiang in Kaifeng and in whose wake all the prostitutes and other riff-raff driven out by Feng came back into the city. Both of them are said to be opium addicts.

It seems futile to look for effective measure from such sources.

LOYANG'S PLANS TO FREE FOREIGNERS

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Nov. 28.

In dealing with the bandit situation in Honan the Chinese press has been highly imaginative and has given some very inaccurate and at times exaggerated accounts of the doings of Chao Chieh's troops. These reports seem to have annoyed the high command at Loyang for a headquarters bulletin has just been sent out dated November 24, giving a summary of what has actually happened up to the present for the guidance of the Chinese press. The foreign press has certainly been more accurately informed and more restrained in its comments upon the situation because the foreign interest is in no case political and foreigners are not seeking to exploit the difficulties of the military in getting at the soldier-bandits for political purposes. The Loyang bulletin is therefore not addressed to the foreign press but is reproduced here for the information of Chinese and foreign readers who may have been following the accounts given in Chinese newspaper reports. The text follows:

"The majority of the bandits who have been creating trouble in Honan province were formerly soldiers of Chao Ti's command. They turned bandits partly as a result of their defeat at the hands of the Chihli troops this past spring and partly because of the execution of Pao Teh-chuan by ex-Tuchun Feng Yuhsiang. They have committed outrages in various parts of the province and although detachments of troops have been sent against them it has been impossible up to the present to suppress them entirely owing to their numbers and their wide distribution. Through the kidnapping of foreigners by the *tufei* this local problem has now become a diplomatic question. One deplorable feature of the affair is that a large portion of the general public seems to be disposed to believe all rumours circulated instead of ascertaining facts. The uneasiness of the public has been increased by exaggerated accounts of *tufei* doings given in the Chinese press and while these exaggerated accounts have not helped in any way towards removing the *tufei* menace, they have increased the government's diplomatic difficulties. For this reason it is important that real facts be made public.

"Exact Number of Foreigners Kidnapped.

"Taken in Shensi: one French and one Greek engineer.

"Taken in Juchow: one American and one Swedish missionary.

"Taken in Shangtsai: one British missionary and one Swedish lady missionary.

"Taken in Yingchow: one Italian missionary.

"The above missionaries were all captured about the time that the Honan bandits fled (before Feng's troops) from eastern Honan into Anhui.

"Taken from Hsihsien: two American missionaries, father and son.

"Altogether therefore there have been nine persons in the hands of the bandits, representing six nationalities. The report that 13 foreigners were taken by the *tufei* and that among them were several Japanese is untrue.

"The Bandits' Object in Seizing Foreigners.

"About three months ago the Honan bandit leaders, Lao Yang-jen and others, sent representatives to General Wu Pei-fu, requesting that they and their men be taken over by him and be organized into units of the regular army. General Wu was unable to accede to their request because the Government is already pledged to reduce the army and lighten the burden of the people. Personally, also, he did not feel that he could enlist bandits and recognize them as a part of his army without inflicting great hardships on the people wherever they were stationed because they could be uncontrollable. Therefore, instead of agreeing he ordered the bandits to surrender their arms on condition that they be sent back to their native districts at the Government's expense. The *tufei* leaders, realizing that it was impossible then to exact any concessions from General Wu, decided upon kidnapping foreigners as a device for forcing the Government to take cognizance of their demands. This probably explains sufficiently why among the foreigners taken as many as six nationalities are represented. The fact that a protest has been lodged with the Government by the Diplomatic Body now appears to be considered by the bandit leaders as a part of their objective already realized.

"Probable Results of Diplomatic Action.

"Some time ago the British, American, French, Italian and Swedish Ministers called at the Waichiaopu and verbally asked Foreign Minister Koo to explain to them why it was not yet possible to secure the release of their nationals who had been taken by the Honan bandits. Replying to them Mr. Koo quoted a telegram which he had received from General Wu Pei-fu, but this was not considered satisfactory by the foreign Ministers. Therefore on the 16th instant these same Ministers lodged a formal protest with the Waichiaopu, which protest embodied two requests: (1) that immediate steps be taken to effect the release of the kidnapped foreigners and to escort them to their places of residence without danger to their persons; and (2) that the Waichiaopu guarantee that in future no foreigners resident in Honan or elsewhere be liable to kidnapping by bandits.

"The Waichiaopu communicated the substance of this protest to Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Fulai and a few days ago the United States Consul-General at Hankow wrote to General Wu asking that steps be taken to effect the release of foreigners in the hands of the *tufei* and to remove them from the danger zone.

"To this letter General Wu wired a reply giving assurances that he was already taking action along the lines suggested. It is believed that the foreign Ministers in Peking and the Consul-General in Hankow are satisfied that General Wu is doing his best to meet their requests and follow their suggestions. The report now spread by propaganda organs exaggerating the so-called unfriendly attitude of the Diplomatic Body is presumably without foundation.

"Measures Being Taken to Secure Release of Foreigners.

"Since General Chin Yun-ao, commander of the 14th Division, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit Suppression Force, large detachments of troops have been concentrated at various points on the Kin-Han and Lung-Hai railways in order that by a joint movement they might round up the various bandit bodies. Preliminary movements have now been completed and within the next day or so an order for a general movement will be given. The Commander-in-Chief has been given a time limit to complete the suppression of the bandits and has been told that his work must be done by the end of the year. As for the release of the captured foreigners, effective plans have also been worked out. On the 17th instant General Wu Pei-fu, in a telegraphic reply to an inquiry from Dr. Schurman, detailed the measures that were being taken for the suppression of the bandits. He mentioned the present condition of the captured foreigners and three measures which he proposed to adopt to effect their release. He gave assurances that while planning military movements for the suppression of the bandits he was taking steps to have the foreigners released at the same time.

"The military plans prepared by the Commander-in-Chief (Chin Yun-ao) contemplate the rounding up of the *tufei* but at the same time they will be encouraged to surrender themselves and their captives.

"On the 23rd instant General Wu communicated with the Governor of Honan, suggesting that the *hsien* magistrates throughout the province be ordered to supply a complete list of foreign residents so that in every case soldiers could be sent to guard their residences. The reply to this was an assurance that the suggestion had been followed immediately and that adequate protection would be given foreigners everywhere. It is therefore unlikely that there will be any further kidnapping."

OWING to the large number of alleged murderers and armed robbers awaiting trial at the prison attached to the Military Governor's yamen at Lung-hua it has been found necessary to hold night and day sittings at the Military Court. A new regulation has been made by the authorities to "accelerate executions," says the Chinese press, by which capital punishment will be meted out to felons within a few hours of sentence.

WHERE ROBBERS' WORK IS A BOON

Bandits in Control of Kuangtung Likin Stations: No Molestation of Carriers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chenchow, Hunan, Nov. 27.

About a month ago Song Hong-yin's army crossed through the extreme southern end of this province, entering at the Kiangsi side, near Nuchen and passed through Ichang, Liwu, Lansan and Ngan-wha. From there it divided and one half went south and the other half west to Kueilin in Kuangsi. They cleaned up the country for a distance of from two to three li on each side of the road and took all they could lay their hands on and commandeered the men that could carry, to carry it away with them. Two thousand men were taken from Ichang county alone; some have not yet returned and many never will, for they died on the road. The local gentry raised \$400 and sent a man to Lansan to provide road money for the return trip of those who could not get back. It is stated that still nearly 200 men from this county have not yet returned.

The writer has just recently covered the road between Ichang and Liwu and tales of the ravages along this road were horrible. The army was estimated to be between 20,000 and 30,000 men, about half of whom were armed. Bandits and brigandage seem to be on the increase everywhere in this part of the province. Reports have been received that the leaders of the bandits at Kiaho had come down from the hills and there were no bandits in that county, but that applies only to the city and its immediate vicinity, for the writer expected to cross from Liwu to Lansan and from there to Kiaho, but the roads were reported dangerous and one market town, just a few miles from Linwu, was robbed while we were at Linwu. Mr. Lawson, of the British-American Tobacco Co., went from Kueiyangchow to Kia and returned and reported no trouble and the road between Linwu and Kueiyangchow is open.

The strange thing about the whole southern district is that carriers are not molested. Hunan produce is pouring into Kuangtung via Lienchow and the reason given is that two likin stations have been opened by the leaders of the tufei, at the instigation of the chamber of commerce at Lienchow, to collect taxes on all produce. They in turn guarantee safe passage for all carriers. One of the likin stations is at Dongbikwan and one below Hsintsi, both in the Kuangtung province, one on the road that goes through Lansan and the other on the main road from Linwu and that district through Hsintsi to Lienchow. Both of these stations are making money and so business in Lienchow is better than it has been for some time past.

The people in the country districts, however, are desperate and in nightly fear of being robbed or taken away by these bandits. One wealthy man at Linwu was taken by surprise and held at \$4,000 ransom. A well dressed man came to his house in the day time, asking for him, and telling the wife that he wanted to pay a debt that he owed her husband. She called her husband and when he came the man threw off his robes, drew a revolver and called for the rest of his party, who bound him and took him away to the hills.

BEYOND ENDURANCE.

There is one thing about the situation in the country that is almost beyond endurance. The rowdies and desperate characters that always abound in every country market town have almost a free hand too and they reap their harvests because of the general lawlessness. There are few soldiers about and the civil officials have not enough men to control the situation. Opium trade is booming and at Kueiyangchow a farmers' meeting was actually called to discuss the advisability of planting opium for the next year's crop. There was much discussion and it came to nothing, but many farmers have already planted fields of opium, taking the risk of having it dug up before the harvest next year. Several years ago, just before the prohibition, this district was noted for the abundance of opium and the writer saw thousands of mow that year, but has not seen any since. It was actually reported that there was some of that old crop still on hand in Kueiyangchow and many people made fortunes that year on opium. Schools are few this year, and even some of the endowed institutions are having great difficulty in keeping open.

There are constant rumours that fighting is soon to take place in Canton. Merchants are not going there and business with Canton is at a low ebb. Plenty of salt has been coming through until recently, and the price is going up a little on account of rumours of further trouble in the south.

SALE OF WORK AT NINGPO

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningpo, Dec. 4.

On Friday, December 1, at the home of Bishop and Mrs. Molony, a sale of work was held on behalf of the funds of the C. M. S. in this district. It is the aim of the Society to build four churches in the vicinity, two of which are to replace others which have been destroyed by the typhoons of last autumn. The proceeds of the sale were to be devoted to this cause with the exception of \$70 which were to be given to the local Famine Relief Committee. For a number of weeks the ladies of the foreign community of Ningpo had met at the house of Mrs. Molony, preparing articles for the sale, and on Friday last these were displayed on the various stalls for interested buyers.

There was also a stall of articles

A NEW SCHOOL AT TINGHAI

Education on Chusan Island

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningpo, Dec. 4.

Under the auspices of the American Baptist Mission it is interesting to note that the movement towards Christian education on modern lines is making progress in the island of Chusan. In addition to the Tinghai Middle School for boys which though not directly controlled yet is under the influence of this Mission, a Primary Girls' School has been running in the capital city of the Island since September 1. The formal opening however did not take place till November 18 when, in celebration of the event, a very interesting programme of speeches, musical items etc., was entered upon by those connected with the institution.

A large number of both Chinese and foreign friends assembled to enjoy these items and to show their interest in the work the school is undertaking.

An address of welcome was given by the Principal, Miss Annie Tsiu; a tableau, showing the aim and purpose of the school was organized by Mrs. Hylbert; and other addresses were given by the City Magistrate of Tinghai; Miss Dora Zimmermann of the Ningpo Baptist Girls' Academy, and Mr. T. E. Tong of the Tinghai Boys' Middle School. Several representatives of other schools also made speeches. These addresses were interspersed with songs and choruses of the scholars and there was an exhibition of handwork, embroidery and painting. Folk dancing and gymnastic drill were also performed to the great interest of the spectators.

In the evening a play was given by the school, with the addition of items by visitors, including numbers by the senior classes of the Ningpo Baptist Girls' Academy.

The foreigners present from Ningpo were:—the Rev. L. O. and Mrs. Hylbert, and the Misses Dora Zimmermann, Jane Lawrence, Viola Hill and Emma Irving.

The aim of the School is to give the girls of Tinghai a Christian education, and to fit them for life in the home. To that end, courses will be organized for teaching in a simple and practical manner home economics, which will include domestic science, nursing, first aid, and sanitation.

made by the girls of the C. M. S. School under the superintendence of the Misses Clarke and Greene which realized \$100 on behalf of the mission work of the Chinese Church.

A good number of people, mainly of the foreign community of the port, attended the sale and the result of the sale was a realization of \$295, which was felt to be very satisfactory.

GOVERNOR OF TIBETAN MARCHES

Important Change in Status of Border Commissioner

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, Nov. 9.

On Sunday, November 5, the Border Commissioner, Chen-Hsia-lin, by Presidential Mandate was made Military Governor of the subjugated province of Kham. Chen Hsia-lin apparently did not take the appointment to heart as he spent part of the day out hunting. Heretofore Chen has been simply known and recognized as the Border Commissioner for Tibetan Affairs. At present the Border is not very clearly defined or intelligently known. Along the south official road the boundary is somewhat like a corkscrew, and along the north caravan road the line of demarcation has some resemblance to a saw. The traveller has perfect liberty to travel along the south official road provided he is travelling east. The explorer may adventure along the north caravan road as far as the Tibetan soldiers will allow him. The merchant may only proceed as far as the robber-infested country.

What this new appointment from Peking implies or involves it is at present somewhat difficult to determine. If it is recognition or promotion, Chen undoubtedly deserves it. He has been Border Commissioner for some considerable time and has unquestionably justified his position. As Border Commissioner his rank is simply that of a Chinese general; now, however, he ranks with Liu I-chiu, Hsiong Keh-wu and other military light's throughout the province of Szechuan, The province, or territory, or district, over which Chen now becomes military governor is known in Chinese as Hsi Kang and in Tibetan as Kham Ba. It is a long stretch of country reaching from Tachienlu to Chiamdo and occupies nearly 30 riding days from east to west and 10 days from north to south. The country is purely nomadic, is seldom less than 12,000 ft. high, and very sparsely occupied by Chinese or Tibetans. Chen Hsia-lin's promotion as governor of Kham Ba is no doubt Peking's recognition of his long and valuable services as Commissioner of the Tibetan Marches. Peking now acknowledges that his arduous work on the Border has been done on behalf of the Empire and justly deserves some recognition.

If Peking would only accompany some money with its honours perhaps Chen would show more appreciation and enthusiasm and carefully avoid hunting on a Sunday. The new governor has an army of 10,000 old experienced warriors on the frontier and these same old soldiers require food and clothing and a little juice of the vine to keep them warm when travelling over the high passes and wide barren plateaux. Liu I-chiu

neither loves, admires nor sympathizes with Chen Hsia-lin, so Chen gets very little help from that quarter.

The important thing about Chen's promotion is the status it gives him as a Military Governor in the province. The leaders in the present warring parties in Szechuan have all seen service on the Tibetan border and are therefore well known to Chen. Liu I-chiu, Liu Tsen-ho, Tan Mong-hsin, Yang Tsi-huei, Hsiong Keh-wu, and others now occupying positions in Szechuan are all familiar with the Tibetan border. Chen's new appointment now puts him on equal footing with these former fellow officers. In fact Chen Hsia-lin's position as governor of the Tibetan Marches is more secure than that of any of the above mentioned leaders. These men rise and fall with the turn of the tide, or the disposition of their troops. Chen has made himself absolutely indispensable on the border and therefore indispensable to Szechuan and China. He no doubt has higher ambitions and one day he may see them realized, perhaps in his own province of Hunan.

THE RED CROSS CONGRESS

Meeting in Siam

The meeting of the Oriental Congress of Red Cross Societies in Bangkok, presents some important and also some colourful aspects. The delegates assembled at Singapore in order to make the proper approach to the ancient and dignified country of Siam, said to be the only absolute monarchy remaining in the world. They were met by Colonel Phya Damrong Baedyagun, Director of the Red Cross Hospital in Bangkok, and travelled thither by steamer reserved for the purpose, arriving on November 29. On the afternoon of that day the opening session of the Conference was held in the Shadaya Samagom Hall (reception hall of the Ministry of the Royal Household). Apart from the business of the Conference, many social affairs have been engaging the interest of the delegates, including a banquet given by His Majesty, the King; a reception given by Her Majesty Queen Swang Vadhana; a dinner at Bang Khun Prom Palace, given by the Prince Nagor Svarga; and a Siamese ballet performance given in the gardens of the Palace.

The Conference is being attended by delegates representing the Red Cross Societies of Great Britain, America, China, France, India, Japan, the Netherlands, and Siam and is the first of its kind to be held. Its great importance is in the fact that such a Congress has been organized which will continue to meet at certain intervals. Thus all methods of work can be discussed and synchronization of effort may be established. Dr. W. W. Peter is attending from Shanghai.

A WILD PASSAGE IN THE NORTH

Shuntien's Stormy Trip from Chefoo to Tientsin

From a Correspondent.

Tientsin, Nov. 28

The Shuntien (Capt. Christiansen) reached Tientsin Bund at noon on November 28, after some thrilling experiences in a blizzard of unprecedented violence, encountered shortly after leaving Chefoo. On the morning of November 24, a large party of some 50 children from the C. I. M. Schools, with five of their teachers went on board, and at 11 o'clock in calm bright weather the ship sailed for the north.

When only a few hours out of port a tremendous blizzard began to blow from the North, and navigation was almost impossible in the blinding storm which completely blotted out the coastline. Though not far from Tengchowfu Harbour, it was extremely hazardous to attempt the entrance under such conditions, so the skipper decided to drop his anchors, and hope for better luck in the morning. That night was one of great anxiety for all on board, exposed as they were to the full fury of the gale. All the officers and crew stood by through the night to be ready for emergencies should the anchors drag. Had these not held firm, it would have been difficult to avoid disaster.

At dawn Capt Christiansen was able to make for Hope Sound, and there he took shelter under the lee of an island where he remained for 48 hours in comparative safety.

Meanwhile in Tientsin the anxiety of parents and friends deepened as Sunday and Monday passed with no news of the overdue ship. At last, late on Monday night a telephonic message was received from Taku announcing the arrival of the Shuntien at the bar, and she passed into the river on the night tide.

On the following morning a large crowd greeted her arrival at the Bund. The boys and girls appeared none the worse for their adventurous journey, in fact on the whole, they had had a much better time than their anxious relatives. They were loud in their praises of Capt. Christiansen's splendid seamanship, and as he went down the gangway they showed their appreciation by three ringing cheers.

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, the American Ambassador, leaves to-night for Peking via Korea and Manchuria, for a three weeks' pleasure trip accompanied by his two sons. He received assurances that the evacuation of Tsingtao will be carried out by December 2 in accordance with the programme.—Reuter.

HUPEH PROVINCIAL SPORTS

250 Chinese Athletes Competing on Track and Field

From a Correspondent.

Wuchang, Dec. 3.

The Hupeh Provincial Sports-meeting was held in the grounds of Wesley College, Wuchang, on Friday and Saturday, December 1 and 2. Brilliant weather and the hard work done by the officials contributed to the success of the event; Messrs. Sung Yü-hai and Shodd of the Y.M.C.A. acted as secretaries, and much thanks is due to them. A third factor was the plan of individual competition, which abolished the old rivalry between schools and caused this meeting to be entirely free from the bickering and jealousies which have marred such events in the past.

That the new plan has not discouraged competition is shown by the fact that the names of 207 competitors appear on the programme, while at least 50 more were enrolled on the evening before the sports. Several of the events showed a record number of entries for this centre. The 100 yd. flat race and 200 yd. were each of them run in 10 heats of six runners each. For the 440 yd. there were 49 competitors making four heats. Thirty-two names were entered for the high-jump, and 26 for the broad-jump. In every event the competitors showed enthusiasm and keenness.

The proceedings began promptly at 1.0 p.m. on Friday, when Dr. Gray addressed the competitors and officials in the assembly hall of Wesley College. Dr. Gray is the chief director of athletics for the Y.M.C.A. in China, and also general secretary of the Far Eastern Olympic Sports. Dr. Gray came from Shanghai on purpose to be present as referee at the Hupeh provincial sports, and the presence and experience contributed very greatly to the success of the gathering. His address was ably interpreted by Mr. Sung.

The programme on Friday afternoon was put through smoothly and in good time. The heats and semi-finals of the 100 yd., 220 yd., 120 yd. high hurdles, and 220 yd. low hurdles were all run. Simultaneously the field events were taking place, putting the shot, broad jump and high jump. The number of spectators amounted to several hundreds, and all the leading schools of Wuchang were represented among both competitors and onlookers.

On Saturday morning events began promptly at 10 a.m., and with an hour's break at mid-day, the time was fully occupied up to 4 p.m. The finals of all the races on the programme were run, and in addition a five-mile race, added in the enthusiasm of the moment, attracted some dozen competitors. The pole-jump, and throwing of discus and javelin were added to

the field events, and produced a pretty exhibition of skill.

A POPULAR PROGRAMME.

During the afternoon the Government Commercial School engaged with a Y.M.C.A. team in a game of volley-ball. A round of three games of basket-ball was played by three selected teams, and the senior girls of the Girls' Normal College gave an exhibition of indoor baseball. Not to be outdone, the little girls from the Model School attached to the Normal College, all dressed in white and standing in a ring, performed an action song, which unfortunately was drowned by the strains of the band which happened to be playing at that time.

Naturally the number of spectators was very much greater on Saturday than on the preceding half day. At a sober estimate, it is quite certain that some 4,000 or 5,000 spectators came and went during the course of the day. Among the schools represented were Boone University, Chung Hua College, Foo Teh Middle School, the Higher Normal College, Trinity Middle School, the Foreign Language College, the Government Middle Schools, the Government Commercial School, Ch'i Hwang Middle School.

The brass band of the Second Military Division made an impressive entry, playing and marching all round the ground. From time to time they gave some really well-executed performances of band-music. The crowd was orderly and well-conducted. Great enjoyment was manifested, and a real spirit of good-humour prevailed, even though many were perforce in situations from which they could see little of the fields. In this connexion, too much praise cannot be given to the boy-scouts from Boone, Foo Teh, Trinity Middle School, Wesley College and the Y.M.C.A. School. Theirs was the task of guarding the entrances and lining the course to keep spectators from wandering at will over the grounds. These duties entailed standing for hours in one spot, hands tightly gripping the scouts' poles, and often having to exert considerable pressure to keep the crowd back. But they all proved equal to the occasion.

The Governor of the Province, Hsiao Yao-lan had consented to be the patron, and to distribute the prizes, but at the last moment he found himself unable to attend. He appointed as his substitute Mr. Chung, the Commissioner of Education for Hupeh, who was present throughout the day. Mr. Chung and Mrs. Dixon, wife of the Principal of Wesley College, shared in distributing the prizes at the close of the proceedings. Among other distinguished visitors were Mr. Ch'eng Shih, the Principal of Chung Hwa College, and Mr. W. the newly appointed head of the Foreign Language College.

A TRAINING GROUND NEEDED.

That the new plan has not discouraged sports. All the schools insd.

again very plainly that one of the great educational needs of Wuchang is greater facilities for athletic the city wall are cramped for space, and have no grounds adequate for games and field-sports. Consequently, the students have no opportunity for serious training or for systematic practice of games. The standards reached in the various races and field events during the meeting are a clear indication of this lack of opportunity, and also the fact that many of the competitors evidently had not learned how to make the most of their natural abilities owing to lack of training in sports.

Now it is not impossible that something might be done to meet this crying need of Wuchang. In front of the Provincial Assembly Hall in the city is a fairly large piece of ground known as the Yuen Ma Ch'ang. This open space is within easy distance of several of the larger schools, and if it were set aside for the use of these schools as a football-ground and running-track, part at least of the need would be met.

This project has, indeed, been twice already before the Provincial Assembly, and has met with favour; but it has never yet been carried out, probably owing to the lack of funds. No doubt if a committee with sufficient driving power were appointed to see the thing through, it could be accomplished. Is it too much to hope that, after the recent exhibition of what athletics mean, Governor Hsiao may be persuaded to push the matter to an issue?

CHINESE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

Annual Reunion at Cambridge: The New March of Science: Old and New Ideas

London, Dec. 4.

Speaking at the annual dinner at Cambridge last evening of the Chinese Students' Society, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, said that unfortunately China had been going backward in science since the new civilization arose in the nineteenth century. Her old inventions, such as the compass and gunpowder, had been improved by modern science. The Chinese to-day had to learn new things from the Western countries. They were Westernizing China, but on Eastern lines. China had to carry out a great task of development and education, for which peace and tranquillity were essential. They might not be able to realize their aim in a few brief years for it had taken centuries to build up the England of to-day. Therefore, Mr. Chu declared in conclusion, students should be tolerant and energetic, serve the Fatherland with their foreign education and help to make China as orderly and prosperous as England.—Reuter.

FAMINE IN NINGPO HINTERLAND

Dire Results of the Autumn Floods and Typhoons: A Starving Population

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningpo, Dec. 4.

At this most peaceful of outposts one is tempted to say 'Nothing goes off.' Your correspondent can give no account of civil war, military tuchuns, banditti or missionaries held up for ransom. Order, peace and progress (sure even if slow) seem to be the rule in this region of China. Even the spare hand of Famine has not touched the city itself or its immediate environs, for it is only in the hinterland, the mountainous districts above the alluvial plain where at present distress is felt.

In these places, however, suffering is acute and, one is sorry to report, will be worse as the present winter season advances, till such time as the first spring crops are available for reaping. From the northwest, west and southwest districts round Ningpo, among the mountains of Chékiang, it is reported that the havoc caused by the early autumnal typhoons will take years to repair and that in the meantime the peasant population who live by the land are threatened with ruin and starvation unless some means are taken to help them.

RUIN ON HILL AND PLAIN.

Thus on the steep inclines of the hills, the floods have been so violent that the surface soil, the rich loam which is the product of generations of labour on the part of the peasants and constitutes in most cases what might be called their only capital, has been swept completely away and the bare sand and rock exposed, affording only a prospect of misery and sterility with no option but (if the land is to be restored) to begin again the work of reclamation as the pioneer settlers did, years ago.

On the plains the reverse process has been in operation. What the floods have torn away from the mountains they have deposited in the plains but that, not as a blessing but a bane. Unfortunately the subsoil, (sand and stones) has been carried downwards as well as the loam of the cultivated fields and this has been spread abroad over the river valleys in some places to the depth of several feet so as to choke the crops of rice and destroy the food supply of the people for the coming season. Added to this is the universal ruin of houses, city walls, embankments and irrigation works.

The words of a visiting missionary (the Rev. L. C. Hylbert) who tours the Siao Wong Miao District will best bring home to the understanding the extent of the devastation:—"I walked from Kong Keo to Siao Wong Miao, a distance of about 20 li. The road there is

elevated some four or five feet above the level of the surrounding fields yet along that road, even overhead there are distinct marks of the recent floods. The surrounding fields must have been covered 12 or 15 feet. . . The rice fields are in terrible condition. The fields with more mature rice are lying covered with mud. From one of these fields I cut some of the rice and found that most of the grain had been beaten out by the storm. Another still greater disaster is that along the river field after field is covered deep with sand and stone, in some places to a depth of three feet.

"The main street of Siao Wong Miao is covered with bricks and tiles and looks very much as a street does after a fire. As I saw all this destruction the most utterly helpless feeling came over me as to ways and means for meeting the need. Already many of the people are destitute and with winter coming on there is bound to be the most intense suffering."

"DEATH ANYWAY."

From the Rev. W. Browne of the C.M.S., who labours in the Chuki district, comes a similar report with the additional information that the conditions have driven some of the bolder spirits to brigandage and that some starving people have joined them as a last hope, since "it means death anyway." Distressing letters too have been received from Miss Jones of Singchanghsien and the Rev. J. Shoemaker concerning the districts of Hsiao Po, O-kwun and Ts'ong Ko Bu. Of the people of the last named place we read that "Truly they are in a bad way. Many of them are living on acorns which they cook and eat as porridge. This is found to be very bitter and stringent to the taste." Lack of space forbids our quoting other equally poignant testimony to the same sad state of affairs in other parts.

In the attempts to alleviate the hard lot of these sufferers a local Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee has been formed which, working in co-operation with the Committee of the same name in Shanghai, is supervising conditions in the areas around Ningpo, Shao-hsing and Taichow. The chairman is the Taoyin of Ningpo Mr. Wang Yee-tse; the co-chairman (foreign) Mr. F. W. Carey (Commissioner of Customs) and the General Secretary, Mr. Y. C. Hu. Their plan of work has been to organize sub-committees in the centre of every famine area. On every one of these, in order to emphasize the international character of the parent society, a foreigner (a resident if possible) is serving as vice-chairman. This plan promises to work very successfully. Thus, at Chuki, in the Shao-hsing area the Rev. W. Browne is the vice-chairman of the sub-committee; at Chienghsien, the Rev. Macpherson of the China Inland Mission; at Taichow, Father Van Oyen, and so on.

100,000 PEOPLE IN WANT.

From the details already supplied by the sub-committees it is

estimated that 200,000 people require immediate help whilst another 200,000 are in pitifully reduced circumstances. Allowing only two dollars per head per month for those in the first category and 50 cents per head for the second no less than \$2,000,000 will be needed to keep these poor people going till the middle of April when the bean crop will begin to be garnered.

The Committee have arranged for the purchase of 70,000 piculs of maize, that being the cheapest form of foodstuff, and some of this has already come forward and been sent up to the depôts under the control of the sub-committees. The first severe pinch, however, will not be felt before the winter solstice (December 21).

Mr. Carey, the co-chairman on the central Committee, in answer to a letter your correspondent addressed to him on the subject, replies as follows:—"Given the requisite funds, I feel confident that our Committee will be able to cope with the situation but it is imperative that money in sufficient amounts should be forthcoming promptly. Conditions in the interior are reported to be steadily growing worse. The able-bodied amongst those whose homes and fields are destroyed are banding together and committing acts of lawlessness and in some places travelling is no longer safe. I hope that you will lay emphasis on the fact that the charitably inclined need not fear that any funds entrusted to us for relief purposes will be unwisely need. We should welcome gifts of maize, sweet potatoes or any other food stuffs."

ENTERPRISING OWNERS OF SALT WELLS

Many Modern Improvements in the Tzeliutsing District

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tzeliutsing, Sze., Nov. 18.

In a recent interview with one of the salt owners, he said that at present there are between 70 and 80 steam plants at work here. Allowing for delays for repairs, there will be 70 at work all the time. The first steam plants all used a vertical boiler, but now they are putting in a horizontal type, which, though more expensive, is more satisfactory. Companies will put up a plant all ready to operate for approximately \$12,000. One of the big expenses is the wire cable and each well is about 2,500 ft. deep. The kind they are using wears out rapidly.

Kuangsi Troops in Kueilin

Peking, Dec. 1.

Despatches from the south state that, following the withdrawal of the Yunnanese troops from Kueilin, that city has been occupied by Kuangsi soldiers owing allegiance to Gen. Shen Hung-ying.—Reuter.

OUR TOKIO LETTERS

The Question of Liaotung: Japanese and U. S. Citizenship:
Exoneration of Mr. R. W. Andrews: Claim
of Ship Subsidies

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tokio, Nov. 14.

Declaring that the Twenty-One Demands were not in any way forced on China and that the ultimatum of 1915 was delivered at the request of Yuan Shih-kai, who was handling all matters relating to the conclusion of treaties in the absence of a Chinese parliament, Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai, the principal Opposition Party, and Foreign Minister in the Okuma Cabinet which presented the Demands to China, strongly urges the Foreign Office here not to assume any indecisive or weak attitude with regard to the Liaotung concession and to reject flatly all Chinese desires for annulment of the pact made in 1915 extending the lease to 99 years, dating from the Russian occupation of that territory. The former Foreign Minister takes the stand that, while the Chinese people are at perfect liberty to discuss the matter from any standpoint of domestic politics, the reasons they have adduced to prove the invalidity of the Twenty-One Demands, or the 1915 Treaty, as the Japanese prefer to call it, are absolutely untenable. The argument that the Chinese Parliament has failed to ratify the pact is met with the statement that, at the time in question, there was no parliament, and that, if China assumes this stand, then she must be ready to forfeit all the advantages accruing to her through the Washington Conference resolutions and her participation in the League of Nations, which also have not been ratified by any Chinese parliament. In case the Chinese insist, he thinks Japan would be just as much justified in going back to Shantung.

The Japanese press has been discussing the latest Chinese agitation for the recovery of Liaotung with considerable warmth, and the interview which President Li Yuan-hung is alleged to have given to a Japanese journalist, in which the President referred to Liaotung as an Asiatic Alsace-Lorraine, has been severely commented on. The general opinion of the public, as reflected in the press, is that the Liaotung rights were won at the cost of many lives, in the war against Russia, when Japan staked her national existence, and that they could not be rightly handed over. The papers also point out that when the question of the extension of the lease came up for discussion at the Washington conference, Baron Shidehara, on behalf of Japan, asked the Chinese delegates whether they were disputing the legality of the treaty, to which the Chinese delegates replied that such was not the case, but that, in order to promote amity in the Far East, they thought that the *status quo*, with regard to occupied territory in China, should be altered. It is possible that the

authorities, in view of their new orientation with regard to external politics, may negotiate with the Chinese Government on the matter, but public opinion is so strong against anything like immediate restitution that China's hopes to have the Liaotung peninsula administered from Peking are being built on a very slender basis.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

The strangest thing noticeable in this country with regard to the final pronouncement of the United States Supreme Court that Japanese are not eligible for citizenship on the ground that they are not Caucasians is the calm and unexcited manner in which the decision has been received. It is a striking proof of the changed sentiment of this land *vis-a-vis* America. A year or so ago, public indignation would have boiled over and violent denunciations of America would have been heard on every hand. Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, on being interviewed, expressed himself thus: "If such is the American ruling, there is no reason why all questions relating to Japanese naturalization should not be settled on the same basis." The press has dealt with the ruling in an apathetic manner. The general opinion is that Mr. Ozawa, who took his case to the highest tribunal in the United States, instead of praying for a privilege that could not be forced, but should be granted, adopted wrong tactics. All agree that it is far better that a vexatious issue has been finally settled. When Ozawa took his case to the United States Supreme Court, it was after the highest courts in Hawaii and California had refused him naturalization, which he claimed on the ground that the Ainu were a "white" race and that the Japanese are their direct descendants. Not much respect, however, is shown or professed for their ancestors by the Japanese. The Ozawa case was fought out against the advice and wishes of the Government authorities here, who more than once requested him to drop the matter.

EXONERATION OF MR. R. W. ANDREWS.

After an investigation lasting over a period little short of two months, Mr. R. W. Andrews, one of the most prominent foreign merchants in Tokio, has been definitely exonerated of the charge of being a spy in the pay of the American Government. The charge was made in September and 18 policemen and minor judicial officials conducted systematic raids on the officers and home of Mr. Andrews, taking away all the photographs they could find in the two places. From the commencement of the charge, which was instituted as the result

of an anonymous letter received by the Tokio police, Mr. Andrews stoutly asserted his innocence. On returning from a dinner last night, he was informed that investigations had failed to substantiate the accusations made against him. Mr. Andrews, however, is held guilty on three other charges, all of which are technical ones and for which the penalty is a fine. He is to be penalized for operating a motorboat without a licence, entering a fortified zone without permission and violating the shipping laws of Japan. To all these three charges Mr. Andrews pleaded guilty on the first day he was summoned to court, adding that the faults were committed through ignorance of the regulations. The institution of the case and its aftermath followed a picnic party organized by Mr. Andrews to Misaki, near the Japanese summer.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

Contending that the prevailing condition of Japanese vessels on the trans-Pacific service is a national humiliation, when compared with the magnificent boats operated by British and American shipping concerns, and that Japan's commercial future lies largely on the seas, shipping men in this country are agitating for subsidies to enable them to compete with foreign rivals in the seaborne trade of the Pacific. A bill, called the Superior Ship Construction Bill, the purpose of which was to make grants to the larger shipbuilding and shipowning companies for the construction and operation of larger vessels in the trans-Pacific trade, was framed earlier in the year, but the Finance Department has shelved it, owing to the retrenchments the Government is considering. Shipping men have drawn the attention of the authorities to the fact that, if Japan still has much money to spare, despite the severe economic depression she has been undergoing recently, it is chiefly because of the wealth that shipping circles, in conjunction with merchants, earned for this country during the war boom. Although the Finance Department has pigeonholed the Bill, many still hope that a subsidy will be forthcoming from the money saved through reducing administration expenses. If the funds asked for are granted, it is the object of shipbuilders to spend a large proportion of the money in the construction of motor-driven vessels, on the ground that a ship's speed is fast becoming the most essential condition for successful competition. Japan to-day has 186 motor-ships of over 2,000 tons each, the total tonnage of such vessels being nearly 950,000 tons.

JAPAN FOR LUCK.

If ever one needs luck, Japan is the place in which to seek the means to get it. Every temple, every god and goddess and even some of the defied demons can furnish you with a variety of such articles, from parchment scrolls across which elaborately written ideographs disport themselves to ingeniously fashioned replicas of animals that reflect considerable credit on the humble

carver in bamboo or wood. The lucky omens are within the purse of all, the maximum being ten sen each, and are sold in the courtyards of temples and shrines by the tens of thousands on festival days. They are readily bought and even people with whom one would not associate the slightest tinge of leanings towards superstition furtively buy the charms, all hoping, by laying in a stock of good luck charms galore, to win all the joy and riches to be had in life. But the gods and goddesses attach conditions when disposing of their bounties, and the chief of these is patience. Many a man has taken back quite a suitcase of charms to the priests of the various temples and displayed them, at the same time telling the bonze that never a bit of luck came his way. The reply, solemn and authoritative, is always the same: "The ways of the deities are not those of beings on this sphere; be patient."

The month of November is a particularly lucky one, the presiding god during this period being the Bird God, the celebration of whose festival is one of the most colourful in this land of frequent religious carnivals. *O-tori-Sama*, as the Bird God is generally called, is a very accessible deity. He is "at home" to prince and peasant alike, in contradistinction to some of the other tutelary gods, and he dispenses his favours with regal munificence. At least, that is the legend, and shrines and temples dedicated to the Bird God make a rich harvest, as thousands on thousands proceed to pay homage to him and to buy the bamboo rakes which form the good luck symbol of the Bird God, emblematic of the deity's aid in gathering all the good luck lying about.

The Depression in the Ship Yards: Mr. Obata's Predominance in China: Tubes for Tokio

Tokio, Nov. 22.

The passing of an artificially stimulated prosperity and the subsequent deflation and business stagnation are telling very much on Japan and retrenchment is the watchword to-day of manufacturer and merchant alike. The shipbuilding industry, which was the most flourishing until a year ago, is bearing the brunt of the adverse turn of affairs, for the restrictions of the Washington Conference have dealt a severe blow to constructors of maritime craft of all sorts. There is no doubt that, what now may appear in the eyes of those looking only to the immediate future as a blow dealt to shipbuilding interests by the Disarmament Conference, will really work out to the general good of Japan, financially, economically and politically. In the meantime, however, the shipbuilding industry is going from bad to worse, and work of some sort is kept going in the larger yards only through the construction of a few stock boats previously ordered, and by the workmen being employed in the manufacture of articles that, strictly

speaking, have no place in a shipbuilding concern. While the position of the larger yards is far from satisfactory, that of the smaller ones is absolutely bad, and they are intending to close. One of these, the Innoshima Yard of the Osaka Iron Works, which made a large expansion in its equipment in the boom days, has already notified its employees that it will have to close its doors permanently. The firm has not received an order for the past two years, and during this time has been living on profits made during the fat war years. All that profit is practically now exhausted. The case of the Innoshima Yard is typical of the difficulties nearly every one of the smaller yards is undergoing at the present time. The larger shipbuilding yards, which are generally expansions of well-established iron works, are tiding over the crisis by manufacturing aeroplanes and constructing iron material needed for the extension of waterworks and the construction of iron towers and bridges. With the Government declaring for retrenchment in undertakings of this nature too, it looks as if there will be more dogs than bones, to use a vivid, if none-too-flattering, comparison.

Is Mr. Obata, the present Japanese Minister to Peking, less independent than he was three months ago? This question is agitating the Japanese press who believe that, with the appointment of Baron Ijuin as chief executive of the Leased Territory in North China known as the Kuantung Province, the position of the Japanese Minister at Peking has been reduced to nominal status, as Baron Ijuin is credited with being Japan's leading diplomatic authority on China as well as one with feelings of sympathy towards China of a depth never attributed to Mr. Obata, who is portrayed by the Liberal organs here as too stern and implacable towards Chinese aspirations and suggestions. The position of Minister to China is regarded by Japanese politicians as the most important diplomatic post abroad, ranking in their estimation even higher than the post of Ambassador to London or to Washington, and Baron Ijuin will be practically the formulator of the policies Mr. Obata will represent.

The Japanese Minister to Peking has not had an altogether happy tenure of office. The Japanese public, like the public of other countries, are inclined to blame their representative for misunderstandings formed by the country in which the representative is stationed, and Mr. Obata is saddled with the various anti-Japanese boycotts and the Chinese resentment against Japan. Baron Ijuin, it is expected, will steer a course that will endeavour to make the Chinese friends of Japan. But, it is more probable that Baron Ijuin has been sent to the Kuantung Province in view of the fast-expiring lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, originally made for a period of 25 years to Russia by China and to which

Japan succeeded at the close of the Russo-Japanese War.

The modernization of Tokio is fast progressing. Japan's capital can hardly be called a city in the western sense of the term. It is more truly a conglomeration of villages covering an area next only to London and New York. Modern science, especially easy and rapid communication, is being utilized to weld all these villages into one composite whole. Already, portions of Tokio are taking on the aspect of one of the larger American cities with gaunt steel frames, the fore-runners of sky-scrapers, interlacing the skyline. But what the capital needs most and needs urgently is better communications, and plans are now well in hand for Tokio to have an underground electric railroad similar to the "tubes" of London. The evolution of Japan from an agricultural nation to an industrial one has led to considerable congestion in the cities, particularly in Tokio, which has made the present transportation facilities altogether inadequate. The city is growing at a terrible rate. The population which was about one-and-a-half million 10 years ago is to-day about a million more and the train service, electric and steam, together with the street-cars and the fleets of motor buses are woefully insufficient to carry the vast number of business men and women who enter the city daily from the suburbs. This is the main cause prompting the scheme for the construction of a subway railway which has already commenced. The projected "tubes" are being constructed by private enterprise, but will have connexions with the high-speed electric railway system operated by the Government. The length of the subway system will be only nine-and-a-half miles, but owing to the connexions just referred to, will considerably lighten the congestion and provide ample and speedy means for suburban residents to enter and leave the city.

The age of a woman in Japan is generally judged, not from her face, but from her hair. As a result, if there is one thing the Japanese woman dislikes, it is that her crowning glory should have even the faintest suggestion of "silver streaks." Given a well-oiled, glossy black head, no matter what her face may tell, the Japanese woman sees nothing wrong in permitting herself pleasures that critics might say belong to younger persons. Great care is taken to keep the hair raven-black, for if white hair gets the better of a woman, then she is relegated to the domestic background. At the present time, it would be rare to see a grey-haired woman in the streets of Japan although women of ripe age may be occasionally met. When one's hair has begun to turn silvery and no art or wile of man can change its hue, then it is not considered fashionable to appear in the streets and self-imposed domesticity is preferred. If any outing has to be done, the

ricscha protects one from the vulgar gaze and at the same time safeguards the conventions social usage prescribes. Hair dyes are largely and persistently used, and this explains many an elderly lady having a black-as-ink coiffure arranged with the neatness that has characterized the Japanese woman. The transformation of the decaying strands from their whiteish hue to one of more youthful colour is almost a reverent procedure and only a daughter of the family, or a specially-favoured maid-servant is accorded the privilege of assisting in the process. A real fortune awaits the person who can discover a genuine hair-dressing that will prevent a woman's tresses growing grey.

A Cabinet Discussion of Einstein's Theory: Co-operation with the Chinese

Tokio, Nov. 28.

Dr. Albert Einstein, the proponent of the theory of relativity, and Mrs. Einstein received a welcome in Japan that is generally reserved in this country for royalty. Both in Kobe and in Tokio, people seemed to give themselves a holiday to greet the German scientist at the many functions in his honour, and the strangest thing about this spontaneous welcome accorded Dr. Einstein was that not merely the intellectual classes flocked to see the man in the flesh, but even the artisan and the tradesman's apprentice. The reason is, perhaps, that in Japan, as in China, learning is revered, and whoever is acknowledged to have made a valuable contribution to knowledge is well-nigh worshipped. The extent to which the Japanese people have yielded to the desire to know and understand Einsteinism is best illustrated by the crowded houses that have gathered to hear the distinguished Teuton, and the avidity with which books dealing with his theory are bought up. The Japanese Cabinet, at a meeting held last week, completely forgot the affairs of state they had met to debate and discussed Einsteinism with a degree of warmth that lasted for over an hour. It commenced soon after the conclusion of some uninteresting formal Cabinet work, when the Minister for Education remarked that the theory is within the grasp of the average intellect. The Minister of Justice thought such was not the case and, by way of supporting his statement, declared that he could not understand it. Then the argument began in earnest, and the rest of the Ministers of State entered into the discussion with the eagerness of boys taking part in a debating contest. Opinions were handied to and fro, and it was finally agreed that Einsteinism is a branch of knowledge which the average person can either understand thoroughly or not at all, and that there is no half-way halting place. The allotted time for the Cabinet meeting had elapsed and the Ministers ended the meeting at this stage of the dis-

cussion. This is perhaps a good omen, as demonstrating that there exist no very weighty matters, calculated to give sleepless nights to those in whose hands the destinies of Japan are temporarily entrusted.

CO-OPERATION WITH CHINA.

Declaring that Japan is fortunate in having for her neighbour China, a country with a vast supply of just the raw materials that Japan stands so desperately in need of, Viscount Takahashi, a former Premier, has urged co-operation on the part of Japanese business and public men with the citizens of the Chinese republic. He stated that the lack of a definite Japanese policy towards China has been the root cause of most of the misunderstandings between the two countries and has resulted in charges being levelled against Japan of undue interference in the domestic affairs of China. Among various ways of promoting co-operation between the two nations, he advocated joint industrial and commercial enterprises and the employment by Japanese firms in China of Chinese students educated in this country, which he believed would be profitable to both Japanese and Chinese, provided that the interests of both were carefully and equally promoted. The former Prime Minister stressed these points in the course of an address to members of the Seiyukai, the majority party in the Japanese Diet.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

One of the most revolting murders of recent times, in which a whole family was exterminated and the bodies so hacked with knives as to be almost unrecognizable has occurred in Kobe. The affair took place in August, but the local police banned publication of the gruesome affair. The ban was lifted during the last week of November, and it is now possible to publish the details. Two coolies, both of them ex-convicts, entered the house of a dealer in sugar late at night and killed him, his wife, his two children, a maid-servant and an apprentice. It is very probable that the dastardly deed was done while the family were asleep, for not a stone's throw from the house is situated a police-box, though this is no excuse for a policeman on duty having failed to notice suspicious characters lurking in the vicinity of a house at dead of night. This comes of the habit of policemen in Japan sitting in their police boxes, keeping company with a telephone and a wall clock, as though their mere presence is ample guarantee against all crime. However, to the credit of the Kobe police, be it said that they have succeeded in arresting the murderers.

A card from Wiesbaden announces the wedding of Dr. Fred Gensburger, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gensburger, to Georgette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Walch, of Besançon.

READJUSTMENT OF THE JAPANESE ARMY

Retrenchment in Land Forces: Improvement and Building of Fortifications

Tokio, Nov. 24.

According to the "*Jiji*," "*Nichi Nichi*" and "*Kokumin*," the War Office has decided to carry out the second readjustment of the Army, which will be announced on November 25. The first readjustment, it may added, was carried out on August 15.

By the second readjustment the land forces will be reduced during the next fiscal year which commences April 1, 1923, by 1,840 officers, 4,000 non-commissioned officers, 25,000 soldiers and 5,500 arsenal and other workers. The total army reductions during the three fiscal years commencing with the current year are 2,218 officers, 60,228 non-commissioned officers and men, and 13,320 horses. The annual amount of retrenchment to be effected by the readjustment will come roughly to Y.40,000,000, while Y.96,000,000 is to be applied toward the purchase of arms of the latest style. For this purpose Y.2,000,000 will be stipulated for in the estimates for next year.

According to the "*Nichi Nichi*" the War Office, as a result of the Washington Conference, has decided to reconstruct the second national defence line, since it was agreed upon at Washington to leave the first line of defence, including the Pescadores and Emi Oshima, in its present condition. According to the new plan, the fortifications at Yura and Nagasaki will be left in their present condition, but improvements or extensions will be carried out in respect of the fortifications at Shimonoseki, Iki, Tsushima and in Tokio Bay. New fortifications will be built at Fusan and Tsugaru. An expenditure of Y.114,964,000, to be spread over twelve years, for the construction of new or the improvement of old fortifications will be asked for in the next session of the Diet.

NAVAL LIMITATION.

Tokio, Nov. 30.

The Navy Department announces that 500 officers, 500 petty officers and 8,000 men will be relieved from active service on December 1 as a step preparatory to the readjustment under naval limitation.—*Reuter*.

THE grave of Will Adams, the first Englishman to come to Japan, and that of his wife at Hemi, a village near Yokosuka, have been taken over by the Home Department and will be preserved as one of the places in Japan of historical significance. Will Adams, a British pilot, came to Japan on April 19, 1600, and was retained by Ieyasu, first of the Tokugawa shoguns, as an adviser to his government and to supervise the building of ships. He married a Japanese and lived on an estate near Hemi which had been given by Ieyasu. He died in 1620.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Doctors' Jealousy Causes Scene: Gland-Grafter Howled Down: Mr. Bernstein's "Judith"

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 13.

The jealousy of his colleagues of the medical profession has provided Dr. Voronoff, the Russian surgeon who holds the post of professor of physiology at the College de France, with a big advertisement. Dr. Voronoff's speciality is rejuvenation. By grafting certain glands from chimpanzees on to human beings, he claims to have counteracted the ordinary effects of age and restored the vigour of youth, or at least of middle age. He was to have read a paper the other day at the Surgical Congress held in Paris, but, the same morning, an American paper published in Paris came out with a full description of his methods, in the form of an interview. Dr. Voronoff denied that he had given any interview to the writer of the article, which, he pointed out, could easily have been written from descriptions published months and years ago. The surgeons, however, held that he had broken the rule which forbids the author of any paper to give it publicity before it has been read to the congress. Borrowing one of the worst practices of a Parliamentary assembly, they created such an uproar that Dr. Voronoff's paper could not be read.

It is quite right that medical men should object in principle to undue publicity being given to new methods of treatment, for the simple reason that such methods often prove valueless when submitted to prolonged and repeated tests, and, in the meantime, they are very liable to raise false hopes which are doomed to disappointment. It nevertheless seems foolish to howl down a man whose position as a professor at the College de France removes him from all suspicion of being a mere quack. His experiments are merely a continuation of those made by Brown-Sequard and other illustrious physiologists who believed that the functions of digestion and assimilation are controlled by the secretions of internal glands. Their researches are the foundation of opotherapy, of which the best known example is the administration of extracts of thyroid glands.

Dr. Voronoff first tried gland-grafting on sheep and goats. Up to the present he has grafted glands on to 24 human beings, eight of whom he would have produced at the Surgical Congress but for the obstructiveness of its members. One of his patients, Mr. Arthur Evelyn Liardet, an Englishman, now 76 years of age, who had spent 30 years of his life in India, has certainly rejuvenated in the most astonishing way, and, but for his grey hairs, could easily be taken for a strong man in his prime. It is not absolutely certain that the

change was wholly due to the operation. Rejuvenation sometimes comes about through purely natural causes, and this may be one of these rare cases; but, in view of the same effects having been produced, to a varying extent, in the other persons whose glands were renewed, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Faust legend has entered the domain of scientific possibilities.

A NEW JUDITH.

M. Henry Bernstein, the greatest living French dramatist, has abandoned the early manner on which his fame was founded. The passions and weakness of men and women of our own time no longer seem to interest him. He aims at becoming a classic, a delineator of the human soul as it was before civilization gave it a new dress. The theme of his new play—the first he has produced for 11 years—just brought out at the Gymnase, is the story of Judith and Holofernes. The Apocrypha relates that Judith, the widow of Manasses, was a Jewess of great beauty, virtue, courage and piety. She went out to the camp of Holofernes, an Assyrian commander who was besieging Bethula, the city in which she lived, charmed him with her beauty and cut off his head with his own sword while he slept, a deed which emboldened the Jews to fall upon the leaderless Assyrians, who were routed with great slaughter. The Judith of the apocrypha was "a woman of goodly countenance, very beautiful to behold, but though many desired her none knew her all the days of her life after that Manasses her husband was dead." M. Bernstein gives us a Judith of complex character, perhaps best described as a mixture of patriot and "amoureuse." Holofernes fascinates her as a man and she yields to him, but that does not prevent her from accomplishing her patriotic duty of killing him, nor from contemplating his head after it has been stuck on a gibbet and holding forth at great length on her own complicated state of mind. "Judith" is very long and might be called wearisome at times to those who are not interested in high art, but no one can fail to recognize the lofty intention behind it. It is difficult to realize that "Judith" comes from the pen which, 20 years ago, was turning out dramas of the day. Some writers, after they have made their name, relapse into pot-boilers, but M. Bernstein has chosen the opposite course.

A SLUMP IN CHAMPAGNE.

This will be a dead year for champagne—not because of any lack of wine but because of the lack of markets. It has obtained its ordinary reputation because it lends itself better than any other wine to the processes of fermentation that produce innumerable little bubbles of gas. What costs money is not so much the wine itself as the processes of manipulation and bottling. Formerly there were profits to be made out of champagne because there was a world-wide market for

it; but most of that market has been cut off by hostile legislation and taxation. There is prohibition in the United States, restriction in other parts of America, depreciated currency in Central Europe, ruin in Russia and almost prohibitive taxation elsewhere. Even in France itself, champagne is classed as a luxury and made to pay taxation on a high scale. The handicap is too great for the producers, and accordingly they have decided to sell their wine, until further notice, in its natural state. This policy has even been applied to some of last year's crop. Four or five months ago, still champagne was being sold retail in Paris for Fr. 4.60 a bottle.

The champagne growers' action will help to show the danger of overburdening luxuries by taxation, and it will also illustrate how the interests of one branch of an industry react upon the others. When Parliament voted the luxury tax of 10 per cent. on sparkling champagnes, the representatives of the Hérault and other southern districts, which produce only ordinary wines, did not interfere. They thought the question did not affect them, and they were perhaps rather pleased than otherwise. They did not foresee that foreign countries would follow the example set them by the French Parliament and put further taxes on champagne, thereby closing many of the outlets and compelling the producers to fall back on the home market. The result is that still champagne becomes a competitor of other French wines in France, and the grower of moderate quality wines, who imagined that the burden had been shifted on to the shoulders of his neighbour, finds an additional weight on his own.

FROM PEKING TO TIBET AND LHASA

Gen. Pereira's Remarkable Trip: 7,000 Miles Mostly on Foot

London, Dec. 4.

The Calcutta correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs that Brigadier-General Sir George Pereira has arrived there from Peking, *via* Lhasa, and gone to a nursing-home, where he will remain in bed two or three weeks. He will then proceed to Delhi. He has covered over 7,000 miles, of which he walked nearly a half. He suffered from clots of blood in the left calf, which, however, never deterred his progress.

Interviewed, Sir George Pereira said that the journey had occupied nearly two years. He had traversed a great part of West China and the whole of East Tibet. The journey had been perfectly peaceful even in the two worst brigand-infested provinces of China, Shensi and Szechuan. All he had had to do had been to inform the Magistrate, who arranged with the brigands that he should not be attacked. He had been welcomed everywhere and had been permitted to enter Lhasa, where he was the guest of the Commander-in-Chief and met the Dalai Lama.—Reuter.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Cheaper Steamer Rates: A Boom in Dialects: General Election and Labour's Folly

MR. HENDERSON'S BLUNDER

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, October 26.

Britons overseas may be interested to know that passenger rates are coming down, owing to the lack of patronage. No doubt they will remain high on lines like the P. & O., which stand very much in the same position as the bigger Cunard vessels and the fast Union Castle boats; but on all the secondary lines and on the smaller boats of the bigger lines it is now possible to secure rates which show a material drop from those of a year ago. The vessels which are now evidently popular are what are called the "one-class" vessels, in which the public obtain reasonable accommodation and reasonable food, without unnecessary luxuries, for a reasonable rate. The ships are not large, as big liners go—only about 13,000 to 16,000 tons—but there is always a demand for them, and the tendency in new construction is in that direction. No doubt you will always find plenty of people to travel on the Mauretanas and Berengarias, and they can afford to keep their rates high; but those countries which are not subjected to shipping line monopolies are now rapidly approaching cheap ocean travel.

As is doubtless well-known, the winter always sees a large number of ships taken off the ocean routes and put on to pleasure tours. Every line is working this stunt this year, and really some of the rates to the Mediterranean are wonderfully cheap. The shipping companies, of course, have the great advantage of competing against railway rates, which are still exceptionally high. This week I was talking to a big shipowner, who anticipated that next year there would be further cuts all round. He advised those who were waiting to travel to hold out a little longer and they would reap the benefit. There are plenty of people who will have to hold out longer, because an inclusive rate for a man, woman and child from Rhodesia to London and back costs at present about £400. This is the most effective way of stopping intercourse and checking business in the British Empire.

THE ATTRACTION OF DIALECTS.

There is a distinct boom in this country in respect of dialect. Lancashire and Yorkshire have always produced writers and poets with a marvellous knowledge of the essentially characteristic dialects of these two counties. Lancashire possesses, of course, several well-known writers of the past, including Brierly and Laycock, and all, I think, have now memorials to their work. They wrote for a limited public, especially the cotton trade, but they

used to invest their very human ideas with a fascinating treatment which made them household words. Some of their poems and writings have gone round the world, and will certainly last as long as any modern productions written in essentially cultured English. There are even now little books published in the purely Yorkshire dialect—I came across one the other day which, as a part Yorkshireman, I could read, but which contained a good many expressions which are used so rarely that they were strange to me. This form of literature has quite a big public, and both in Lancashire and Yorkshire, as well as in other counties, it is stimulated by the County Societies which have come into existence and which make a point of cultivating local curiosities of speech. I notice that the Society of Yorkshiremen were busy last night and at their gathering was quoted the well-known "Yorkshireman's Toast":—

"Here's to all on us,
May we nivver want nowt, noan on us,
Nor me nanthur.
Hear awl, see awl, say nowt,
Eat awl, drink awl, pay nowt,
And if the iver does owt for nowt,
Do it for thissen."

This is simple enough, but just now Members of Parliament are translating into the vernacular the phraseology of British politics. Nearly every Yorkshire M.P., who belongs to the county, employs the local dialect in his speeches and it invariably "gets home" better than pure English. Members like Sir Robert Clough and Captain Ramsden in Yorkshire, Sir William Edge and Mr. Stephen Walsh in Lancashire, can reel off their respective dialects for hours, and their efforts in this direction always grip an audience and make the southerner who realizes its value, without being able to imitate it, green with envy. The Midlands have nothing very characteristic in this direction, but in Wales most of the electioneering is in Welsh, and there is a growing tendency to use Gaelic in Scotland. At least half a dozen members of the last House used to speak Gaelic and no man ever stands a chance of getting in for the Orkneys and Shetlands unless he can do so. Of the southern English counties Dorset is perhaps the one which, incited by Thomas Hardy, most lives up to the cultivation of its native speech, and whenever its local Societies get a chance they always rush into print with their announcements worded accordingly.

In fiction there is, I am told, still a very great demand for works in dialect, which is a little peculiar, in view of the profound contempt felt by most Englishmen for the Erse boom which is being so sedulously propagated in Ireland. Across the Irish Channel there is a duality of language, and the Government issues most of its proclamations, as in Belgium, in two languages. As a rule, the writer of a letter, if he is a strong Sinn Féiner, signs his name in Erse and adds the English version afterwards. Probably this affectation will die out later, but on the other hand those

students of languages who regret to see the disappearance of dialect feel quite cheerful since there is a very noticeable boom in progress. This may console some British overseas

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

As I thought, the General Election is on us at once. Mr. Bonar Law has constituted his Cabinet all right, but it is not a striking one, and were it not for certain well-known Peers with overseas experience, like Lord Derby, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Novar, who used to be Mr. Munro Fergusson, but whom no one recognizes under his new name, it would not be particularly strong. It is not a Ministry which is capable of carrying the House with it, and if the Conservatives come back, they will have to remodel it drastically. In fact, the paucity of the material at Mr. Bonar Law's disposal is shown by his inability to obtain an Attorney-General and Lord Advocate who are actually in the House at all. Mr. Bonar Law had, of course, to publish his Cabinet, but it would have been very much better not to have done so, if it could have been avoided, since it is not the sort of collection of Ministers which will inspire confidence.

In the meantime, manifestos are hurtling through the air. Labour, very cockahoop before Newport, where it was badly defeated, much to its surprise, is breathing menaces against everybody and everything. and Mr. Henderson came out and remarked in phrases which will become historic, as follows:—"Let me make it unmistakably clear—against the organization of industry and society that now obtains, called private enterprise, with all its insecurity, with all its demoralization, and with all its degradation, Labour has declared war by every constitutional means at its command. We are convinced in the Labour Party that we need great changes both in the organization of society and of industry; changes of wide and comprehensible social significance."

If any leader could have said anything more stupid on the eve of an election, I have yet to discover it. War on private industry means the elimination of every shopkeeper in the world, and his substitution by a State official. It wipes out of existence every harrow-trader, and it means the creation of myriads of State officials, all having a great time at the expense of industry. Labour is not so obtuse that it did not at once see the red light, and before 24 hours had elapsed, Mr. Clynes was hurriedly trying to explain to the British public that Mr. Henderson had been improperly quoted, and that really Labour had no such scheme in its mind. This is, of course, tosh, because the Labour Party has passed resolutions voicing the exact idea which Mr. Henderson embodied in his speech, only he was foolish enough not to recognize that in sweeping proposals of this nature, it is risky to dot the "i's" and cross the "t's."

CHINA YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY

Scottish Missionary Congress :
New Thought Movement :
A Chinese Church

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Oct. 24.

At the Scottish Churches Missionary Congress, addresses on "China—Yesterday and To-day" were delivered by the Rev. Dr. James Webster, secretary of the United Free Church Foreign Mission Committee, and by the Rev. Dr. Dugald Christie, superintendent of Mukden Medical Mission. Dr. Webster said that in his opinion the change from empire to republic in China had neither brought peace to the people nor purity of administration to the Government. Civil war had been raging more or less continuously since the revolution, and graft was as rife as ever. Yet the revolution had no doubt brought changes for good. For one thing the age-long system of examination and effete education had been abolished. The old prejudice against everything foreign had disappeared and new ideas were being explored. Christian missions had their share in bringing about whatever good results were to be found in the revolution. Speaking of the development in education, he said it had led to the liberation of the womanhood of China. To-day educated women were taking a prominent part in social, educational, industrial, and religious questions.

A feature of the China of to-day was the new-thought movement among the intellectuals. This movement had sprung up within recent years among some of the best educated and most advanced young men of China. They questioned everything. They were digging at the roots of society and asking why. It was a scientific, democratic, rationalist movement. Its members were very active propagandists, and had brought to their aid some of the leading scientists of the day, men like Professor Bertrand Russell, of Cambridge, and Professor Dewey, America. The movement was utterly opposed to all religions—Christianity among the rest—classing them all as superstitions. The members of that movement were about the only active opponents that Christian missions and missionaries had in China in these days. They were not afraid of them, but the movement was a challenge to the Churches to send their very best men to present to China the other side of the shield. A remarkable change had come in the attitude of China towards missions and missionaries. He questioned if there was any class of foreign community in China more respected and esteemed to-day than the missionaries. Along with this changed attitude on the part of the people there was an extraordinary

development of the Chinese Church. A striking feature of the Church was its youth. As the future of the Chinese nation was in the hands of young China, so the future of the Christian Church was in the hands of an educated, enlightened, and earnest band of young men and women.

WESTERN AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

Dr. Christie, of Mukden, in his address, said our Government seemed to be too busy with things nearer our own shores to give any serious attention to China, though many of the difficult problems of the world could never be permanently settled until the grave national and international questions arising in the Far East were dealt with. He held that we could not afford, either as a nation or as a Church, to ignore a country like China, and to remain mere spectators when she had come to the parting of the ways. The fundamental character of her national life and the direction of her future development were now being decided, and much depended on her choice. Unfortunately, there were many influences operating in China to-day calculated to steer the course of her development into dangerous channels. The old religions had been found wanting, and nothing had been put in their place. Many of the thinking men of China were now departing from the traditional pacific attitude: they were beginning to feel that the only way in which their country could hold her own against foreign aggression was by becoming a strong military nation. China, however, was not naturally, and never had been, a militarist nation. The philosophy of her ancient sages despised the idea of applying brute force to the settlement of disputes between individuals or nations, and these principles were deeply rooted in the national life. But China was smarting under a sense of injustice over commercial treaties forced upon her, over the action of recent years of one strong nation after another taking advantage of China's weakness, demanding special privileges, and taking forcible possession of territory. When China entered the war she was promised much. President Wilson's famous speech was joyfully received, translated into Chinese, and widely read by all classes, and the expectation was general that all this exploitation of their country would cease and that justice would prevail. In this confident hope a memorandum was drawn up, embodying these and other grievances, and presented at Versailles, where it met with but little response. The decisions of the Peace Conference dashed to the ground China's hopes, and caused a general conviction that Western nations were untrustworthy and false. The award of Shantung to Japan greatly stirred the students and business classes all over the country, and set in motion forces before unknown. It was true that the Washington Conference accomplished much, but it had not re-established her confidence in the fairness and justice of the so-called Christian nations. Now it seemed

to him that we could not expect missionary work to make satisfactory progress till we brought our relations with China more into harmony with the Christian principles which we professed. China would not receive us to-day except on the plane of absolute equality, but she would gladly welcome us and any help we could give if offered not with selfish aims, but in a sympathetic and friendly spirit of co-operation.

A NATIVE CHURCH IN CHINA.

Sir Donald Macalister, of Glasgow, has a wide knowledge of the Far East, and takes a great interest in all its problems. Speaking at a meeting in support of the China Mission, he strongly urged the establishment and consolidation of an indigenous church of China, and the creation of an indigenous medical profession. All their efforts, however partial, should have these objectives in view. So long as they kept these in sight they were sure that they were in the right way, however slow the progress. The day of sporadic, unco-ordinated, self-centred, guerilla enterprises was over. It was only by striving shoulder to shoulder, under a common impulse, a common plan, and a common leader, the one Head who was over all, that they could hope to win. He was happy to think that their own battalions of the English Presbyterian Mission were strong in this connexion, and that within their means they were ever ready to act loyally upon it. They realized that "the mission of the missionary in China was to help, select, train, place, and inspire native leaders." And the record of the part they took in the great Shanghai conference, described in their 67th annual report, showed how actively and zealously they are advancing in the way of co-operation.

ARISING out of a protest registered by Sir E. F. Crowe, H.M. Commercial Attaché in Japan, an interesting case has just been decided by the Japanese Patent Office. The trade mark to which exception was taken on the part of the British authorities was one containing the words "Royal Royce" as the name of a bicycle, and the grounds for the protest were the similarity between this and that of the well-known car manufacturers, Rolls Royce. It was admitted that Messrs. Rolls Royce do not manufacture bicycles, but it was pointed out that certain parts of a cycle might possibly be used in a car and that accordingly the public might be misled. The applicant for the patent stated that he chose the English word "royal" in the sense of splendid, and the word Royce he obtained from the capital letters of the Japanese expression "Rinkaini Oini Yuhi-suru Cycle" (a cycle pre-eminent in the world of bicycles) and so coined the expression Royal Royce. The Japanese Patents Bureau held that the protest was well founded and delivered judgement accordingly.

SCOTTISH LETTER

The Premier's Dramatic Career: Death of the Marquis of Breadalbane: A Jester's Tournament

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Oct. 24.

The Prime Minister has had almost as dramatic a career as his predecessor, although it would be difficult to name two men of more contrasting temperament. Mr. Bonar Law has never courted the limelight. There is nothing histrionic about him. It may be said that greatness was thrust upon him when in 1911 he was unanimously called to the leadership of the Unionist party in the House of Commons through the competing claims to that position of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and of Mr. Walter Long. He had at that time been only 10 years in political life, whereas Mr. Lloyd George had been fully double that period in the House of Commons. Yet it was Mr. Bonar Law who first attained office.

Like Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Law is virtually a self-made man, owing little or nothing to the advantages of birth, but nearly everything to his own industry and ability. He exemplifies some of the finest qualities of the Scot—for although Canadian-born, he is purely Scottish by parentage and upbringing—caution, combined with boldness at the right moment, reticence with outspokenness when the situation demands it, transparent honesty, sound judgment, warm patriotism, and a strong sense of duty. These sterling qualities have won the esteem not only of his party, but of the whole country.

Fate has been cruel to Mr. Ian Macpherson. It was semi-officially announced that he would be the new secretary for Scotland, an office vacant by the promotion of Mr. Munro to the Bench as Lord Justice-Clerk of the Scottish Court of Session. But Mr. Lloyd George resigned before the necessary formalities were completed, and Mr. Macpherson cannot now claim to have been the principal Minister of State for Scotland even for one short day.

OBITUARY.

One of the three great Scottish landowners is removed by the death of the Marquis of Breadalbane. He possessed 200,000 acres right in the centre of Scotland, his estates practically extending from sea to sea. In common with many other landed proprietors the late Marquis suffered greatly from the enhanced burdens on landed property due to post-war taxation. Early in the present year a considerable portion of his estates was sold, including the family seat of Taymouth Castle. The valuable furnishings of this magnificent residence were disposed of by public auction, the Castle itself being acquired by a company for the purpose of converting it into a hydropathic. In her "Diary," Queen Victoria wrote of Taymouth as "princely and romantic," and on one of her

visits to it tried her hand at butter making in a white china churn with a handle of solid silver. The late Marquis was a Liberal in politics, took a large share in public affairs, but never occupied any important post under Government.

The death is announced of J. H. S. Graham (Gussie Graham), who in the '70's and early '80's, was one of the greatest of Scottish Rugby forwards. He was captain of Edinburgh Academy, both at football and cricket, was captain of the Edinburgh Academicals, and of Scotland at Rugby, and was later—in 1883-4—president of the Scottish Football Union. Mr. Graham played six times in succession against England, and four times against Ireland.

THE "MEAL POKE."

At the Scottish Universities, in the middle of each term there is a holiday known as "Meal Monday." It takes its name from the old custom of giving a long vacant week-end in order that the poorer students might have an opportunity of replenishing their store of food, especially their "meal poke." In former days, Sydney Smith's joke at the starting of the "Edinburgh Review," that they "cultivated literature on a little oatmeal" was really true of many of our Scottish students, and the St. Andrews students have a pleasant way of keeping up the memory of this old custom. Every now and again, when they are in want of funds for some University purpose, they issue a little volume, to which their literary friends contribute, and the public is always ready to buy many copies of what is called the "Meal Poke." At the present time the students are in need of a sports ground, and the customary volume has been issued. The new volume contains a manly, soldierly message from Lord Haig of Bemersyde, the Chancellor of the University. He writes:—

"The weapons of the intellect are kept clean and bright by the stretching of the muscles and healthful coursing of the blood. I rejoice, therefore, that in my first year as Chancellor of our ancient University, the oldest of our Scottish Universities, and one whose reputation and corporate spirit stand comparison with the spirit and reputation of any University in the world, an effort should be made to provide more suitable opportunities for our Dundee students to obtain proper health-giving relaxation from the class-room and study."

Perhaps the most interesting article in the book is one by the Lord Rector, Sir James Barrie, entitled "Into Print." One would like to quote the whole of it, but that would mean taking more than a pinch from the "Meal Poke," which would be unfair. Here,

however, is an extract, for it is very unlikely that you will see a copy of the little book:—"You ask me how I first 'got into print'? It is so long ago, that even St. Andrew's was young in those days. So far as I can remember, I first appeared in the columns of a bi-weekly newspaper published in a town (of happy memories) in the South of Scotland, where I was then at school. My appearance was in the form of letters on school matters, sent anonymously, and signed 'Father of Six,' or something of the kind. In those days it was my painful duty to criticize my masters, and this led to a fiery correspondence, in which, to the pride of myself and such friends as were in the dark secret, one of the assailed contributed. If he had known that a lad far down in the form was his censor! Encouraged by this success, I tried my hand at being 'An Indignant Ratepayer.'"

After he graduated M. A. at Edinburgh, Sir James went as a leader-writer to an English newspaper. He remembers thus:—"In the train, I wrote a trial leader, which (never can I forget it) began with the words, 'Is Sir Arthur Parks, we wonder, a Conservative?' As soon as I reached my destination I had to write my first real leader, and though the subject had nothing to do with Sir Arthur, I opened by wondering about him. Who he was I do not know, but he is the only man whose politics have ever interested me. 'Is Sir Arthur Parks, we wonder, a Conservative?' I still hold that this is the only correct way to begin a leader."

NEW LINER FOR THE FAR EAST.

The Caledon Shipbuilding and Engineering Company announce that they have booked contracts for two large freight liners to trade between this country and the Far East. The vessels will be of 8,000 tons, with a speed of 14 knots at sea, and will be propelled by reciprocating steam engines.

A JESTER'S TOURNAMENT.

Aberdeen has discovered a new game—a story-telling competition. It will be remembered that some months ago the Marquis of Aberdeen challenged any member of the Aberdeen Rotary Club to a bout of story-telling, and ex-Lord Provost Sir James Taggart accepted. On that occasion Sir James was adjudged victor, but on a second, and more public trial of skill, the honours have fallen to the Marquis. This was one of his Lordship's stories, drawn from his own experience. He happened one evening to be having a little supper at the Ladies' Empire Club, where the excellent plan was adopted of allowing the husbands of members to enjoy some of the privileges of the club. That was how he had gained access on the occasion. For some reason, which he could not remember, Lady Aberdeen was not actually present with him. However, very soon an attractive young lady entered. He cast a furtive glance towards her, but did not think he could claim acquaintance. However, to his great satisfaction, in a few moments, she said, "How do you do,

Lord Aberdeen?" To this, of course, he responded with alacrity. After a few minutes of conversation, his fair acquaintance remarked that she had just come up from Hampshire, where she had a week's fishing. "Ah," said he, unconsciously wishing, he supposed, to show that his knowledge in such matters was not entirely confined to salmon and trout (which in reality it was), "and what kind of fish mostly—roach?" "No," said the lady, rather coldly. The conversation somehow then seemed to flag, and in a few minutes the young lady left the room. He then immediately asked the waitress, "Could you tell me that young lady's name?" The question seemed rather to surprise the waitress, but she at once replied, "That's the Honourable Miss Roche."

Sir James Taggart was responsible for this story. A man called John called upon a lady who had a very accomplished daughter. The daughter was asked to play a tune on the violin. John continued talking all the time. The lady, somewhat nettled, asked, "How did you like my daughter's playing?" Oh, said John, "I've heard the fiddle afore."

Another of Sir John's tales was about a barrister who, unlike most members of his profession, was a godly man. The lawyer felt that he had received a call to the Church, and trained for and subsequently entered the ministry. When appointed to a kirk, one of his parishioners asked him about his past experiences, and seemed quite astonished when told by the new minister that he was formerly a barrister-in-law with an income then of £2,000 per annum. "And what do you get here?" "£300," was the reply. "Ay, I thought so," concluded his interrogator; "anything rather than work."

H. R. H. Prince Aimone of Savoy, Duke of Spoleto (a cousin of H. M. the King of Italy) has arrived in and is staying at the Italian Legation. H. R. H. with his A.D.C., Lieut. Mariano, of the Italian Navy, will stay some days there to visit the places of interest and see the sights of the capital.

AFTER surveying the Pacific Ocean in connexion with the proposed flight from Tokio to Vancouver, a distance of 5,800 miles, Colonel L. E. Broome, the well-known British aviator, arrived at Liverpool in October. He has valuable data for the guidance of aviators. A trawler with petrol supplies, etc., will probably act as escort during the flight across the Pacific. Colonel Broome will be meeting Major Blake, who was prevented from continuing his round-the-world flight by appendicitis after covering 7,000 miles. The data will be placed at the disposal of aviators likely to attempt a world flight, which is expected to take place early next year. Colonel Broome paid a handsome tribute to the Canadian Pacific for the help and assistance rendered during his surveys.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

The Influence of the Press: Parliamentary Business: Increased Sugar Duties: Queensland Political Bribery: Improvement in Industrial Conditions: A Journalist's Progress

WIDE AWAKE TRADE COMMISSIONERS

From Our Own Correspondent.

Melbourne, Oct. 18.

Of course the press generally is strongly vituperative concerning the closing down of Parliament, with a view to a general election taking place during December. First of all we have been told that the Parliament is demoralized and should go to the people for a new mandate, and then, when the leaders of the present three parties agree to this, subject to the passing of important measures dealing with finance, and unimportant ones dealing with comparatively trifling matters, the Government is accused of hastily forcing measures through Parliament, and treating the public with contempt. The mistake the press makes just now is to imagine that it inspires the great body politic with awe. It does not do so, and politicians not imbued with old-fashioned ideas are never tired of pointing out that the influence of the pen is largely an exploded theory. It would seem that it is, unless we believe that the best thing for the country is that there should be a continued state of political chaos. There undoubtedly exists quite a bitter antagonism between the Nationalist, Country and Labour parties, and it is therefore difficult to understand the accusation that their agreement to close the session was not, at least in the opinions of the leaders, the best thing for the country. If Parliament in 1920 came in like a lion it assuredly went out like a lamb. Without exercising any undue pressure, the Government, with a bigger majority in the House of Representatives than when it met, with absolute security of tenure, was able to fend off attacks and secure the passage of most of the important measures which it had promised the electors at the last general elections. During the last 48 hours of the session the Prime Minister was so sure of the position that he was able to absent himself, and make a preliminary electioneering tour through the constituency of one of his ex-Ministers. The ending of the second session of the Eighth Parliament of the Commonwealth was a triumph for the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, at least as a parliamentary tactician.

FINAL MEASURES.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the various Bills which were passed last fortnight. One, the Bill to reduce the allowances of members of Parliament, was so ingeniously phrased that, while supporters of the Government voted for it, the professed opponents of the original increase in salaries found themselves voting against the decrease, and defeating the proposed reduction. The most important of the final

measures was the Income Tax Assessment Bill. This gave effect to the Treasurer's promise to reduce income taxation, to the extent of some £2,000,000. Benefits accrue to the small taxpayers, by an increase of exemptions, and the Treasurer even compromised by agreeing to a slightly increased exemption in the case of children. The primary producers have had their profits averaged, and companies have received some relief. Of course there was criticism from some members and demands for greater exemption from others, but generally the Treasurer was able to make good his budget promises. Of the slaughtered innocents there was only one of importance. The Government dropped a Bill in connexion with the immediate unification of the railway gauges. Valuable as such a policy is, it does not appeal to the average citizen or State politician, and perhaps for that reason was not considered worthy of a parliamentary fight *à l'outrance*. Another measure curtailing the extravagant powers given to the War Service Homes Commissioner was dropped, but, with the reforms already carried out, it is probably a matter of supererogation. Proposals to amend the constitution, and submit such amendments to the electors did not materialize. The last and most important item before Parliament was of course the conclusion of the debate upon the Budget, the passing of the Estimates and the voting of Supply until the end of next June. Millions were voted in a few minutes, and the threats of the Country Party to insist upon a complete revision of the Estimates did not materialize.

LABOUR'S CHANCE.

Victoria, or more properly Melbourne, seems determined to split up the Nationalist or Government party. It is by no means clear what the agitation aims at, with the one exception that it seeks to get rid of Mr. Hughes. It is noteworthy, however, that Liberal Nationalists supposed to be lukewarm are now declaring themselves strongly for the Government and the little known groups of citizen malcontents are talking about opposing them. It is said political parties usually disintegrate from inside, and, if this is so, the Hughes administration has a fair prospect before it. Like all strong leaders, Mr. Hughes invites criticism, but in the end convinces his followers that he is taking the right course. There are always risks that in the fighting divisions of the anti-Labour party some at least will go over to the enemy. This happened in Queensland and

New South Wales, and may yet happen in Federal politics. The Labour leaders, therefore, consider that they have a good fighting chance.

THE SUGAR PROBLEM.

Parliament at the last moment cut the Gordian knot concerning sugar by increasing the import duties 50 per cent., and refusing to commit itself on the subject of whether or not the existing agreement is to be renewed in any form. The duty will not operate until the end of next June, but the sugar people have wisely in their generation secured additional protection without waiting to see what might be the outlook of the new Parliament. Within the next three weeks the retail price of sugar will have fallen to 5d. a lb. at most, and the output of sugar this year promises, despite a dry season, to be equal to the requirements of the Commonwealth. The Queensland State Government has already a Royal Commission travelling through its northeastern littoral spying out suitable areas for further settlement of cane farmers and the erection of new sugar mills, each of which, with tramway equipment, will cost at least £500,000. The additional protection makes the position safe for some months to come, and the possibility of a renewal of an agreement, which will protect the industry from the Labour commandeering tactics of 1915-19, is encouraging growers to cultivate additional areas, and pay better attention to those already under crop.

POLITICAL BRIBERY.

No one seems to know or care exactly what the State of Queensland does since the Privy Council told it that it could do as it liked. The statement was of course law, but it dodged trouble, and the men described as the "sleepy old persons on the Privy Council bench," according to the late Mr. Alfred Deakin, one time Australian Prime Minister, have handed down a very acute problem to their successors. The other day this Government, with a majority of one in the only House of Parliament, found that two persons had tried to bribe its majority. It first trapped them, and then prosecuted. The men were men of straw, but £3,200 was found upon them. The Government practically offered to let them off if they would say who supplied the £3,200. They were convicted, given three months and fined £500 each. If the fine was not paid then they had to serve an additional nine months. Whoever was responsible for putting the bribers forward was to be discovered. The men proposed to pay the fines out of the £3,200, and it was here that the truly Slavonic idea came in. A bill was hastily passed through the single House amending the Criminal Code in such a way that the money found on the men would be confiscated, and an Imperial Governor hurriedly put his signature to the entirely un-British document. At dead of night an order was signed by a judge, and the Government seized the money found in the pockets of the villains

who dared to bribe an "agent provocateur." Whether the people behind the scenes will come out into the open, or whether the convicted journalists (for they were newspaper men of a sort) will, under the torture of imprisonment, confess, as they did in the good old days of the Inquisition, remains yet to be seen.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

The scare-mongers, whether in the Conservative or the Labour press, appear to have done their worst. I took occasion not long ago to express the view that there would be a gradual adjustment of Labour conditions. At the present moment the sugar harvest goes forward without serious interruption, the shearing, under the Federal award, which was repudiated by the official heads of the Union, is steadily progressing, and the employers have reached the stage of saying that there is doubt whether they can now find work for all those seeking it. In a score or more cases the industrial courts are making changes in the rates of wages, and generally increasing the hours of labour from 44 to 48 per week. The men are not seriously kicking, and this may be accepted as evidence that they are generally reasonable and uninfluenced by the "Reds." In some cases wages have actually been increased, but the important fact seems to remain that the men are accepting the verdicts of the so-called arbitration or industrial courts, whether the verdicts be favourable to themselves or otherwise. We now find the industrial tribunals also forcing the pace. They are telling men who refuse to work that they are on strike and until they go to work they cannot expect a hearing. No longer is the influence of a few extremists on the central Labour bodies sufficient to make men idle because they are supposed to be in sympathy with some other body of workers. So it comes about that manufacturers are getting new contracts, and labour is allowing itself to be adjusted.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

Some readers of these notes may recall the story of an indignant crowd which tarred and 'kapokked' a journalist charged with trying to destroy confidence in a firm which was busily engaged establishing a fruit settlement on the Murray river. There was little sympathy felt for the victim of the libels, as he had earned the name of being a "smart Alick." He did much aeroplaning, chiefly for the sake of advertisement. He wanted the west Australian Government to help him, but was refused. With financial thunder-clouds lowering he was allowed to visit America, and now we are told of the results. He has borrowed £275,000 at 8 per cent., repayable in ten years. He claims that this will cover all liabilities and leave him much to go on with. De Garis, the principal person concerned, may happily rank with the pioneers who have risked everything in making two blades of grass grow where before there was but one. He is not the first to stake his

private reputation against the jealousies of others, the political hatred of the class-conscious Labour politicians, or that indeterminate objection, known in the mid-Victorian era—"He is not County." I told the story of De Garis's flight from west to east in Australia; also from Brisbane to Melbourne, north to south, but today I am telling of his greatest achievement, namely, the restoration of faith in his close settlement scheme of Kendenup in Western Australia. He has risked everything; the returned soldiers have risked everything; and so far as can be known at present yet another land-settlement scheme will succeed. This is, of course, entirely independent of Government schemes, but it is an inducement to private enterprise to take its own lines of progression.

EASTERN TRADE.

It is perhaps impossible to do more than briefly intimate the slow development of Australian trade with what is to her the Near East. At least there is one thing to be said. The stupid, ill-informed and sometimes vicious attacks made upon the representatives of the Commonwealth in the East have suddenly ceased. Now the other side is being heard. The very brief references of Senator Bakhap left the impression that he had much more to say, and had probably officially said it. Now we are reading in the papers the statements of Mr. Jones and Mr. Robinson (taking fictitious names) in which they explain that there is big trade to be done in the East, but Australians do not attempt to do it. Details are gone into, agencies are suggested, and Senator Bakhap's advice to establish banking facilities is not ignored. It is not to be expected that I should advertise, unasked, the commercial travellers who say these things, but it is well to show that Mr. E. S. Little, in Shanghai, and his colleague, Mr. Sheaf, in Malaya, are very fully justifying the reasons of their appointments, namely, the fact that the Australian business man is, in the vernacular, "too slow to catch worms." That they are hurrying him up in the race is so self-evident that the Press most hostile to the Government is either silenced, or has lost its place in the great anti-Trade-Commissioner stunt.



Over 40 years ago the Late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from Himrod's Asthma Cure, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

FAMED FOR 50 YEARS
Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores
throughout the country
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SHANGHAI NEWS

S. V. C. PRIZE-GIVING

Portuguese First with Thirty Trophies: Still More Alterations to Come

Interest in the work of the S. V. C. was well evidenced by the large attendance at the Town Hall last Friday to witness the presentation of prizes won at the Corps annual rifle meeting. There were present, among others, Mr. H. G. Simms, Civil Commandant and Chairman of the Municipal Council, and Mrs. Simms; members of the Council; Major General Sir John Fowler; Col. R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers of the Corps; Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General; and the United States, Italian and Japanese Consuls-General.

The proceedings opened with a short but excellent musical programme, selections being played by the Town Band and the Portuguese Co., S. V. C., string band, and there followed songs by Mrs. R. Martins, Lieut. Britto, Mr. E. Morrison, Gunner J. Ferguson and Gunner G. F. Dumbarton. Mr. W. D. Anderson gave a violin solo, admirably played.

Captain and Adjutant A. J. Stewart then gave the audience a few interesting details concerning the annual meeting. Entries have shown a very satisfactory increase, going up from 141 in 1919 to 281 this year. As prize winners, the Portuguese Company took first place with 30 prizes, the American Co. being runners up with 27. The Portuguese Company also furnished the largest number of entries—40. Captain Stewart mentioned that the plan of dividing competitors into four groups had resulted in the desired distribution of prizes among a larger number of competitors, there being 147 awards this year. In conclusion, Captain Stewart expressed the thanks of the Corps to the donors of prizes, and spoke in appreciation of the work of the permanent staff (Corps Sgt. Major Leighton, Q. M. S. Rose, and B. S. M. Kemp) in connexion with the meeting, and also the admirable support given him by members of the Musketry Board.

Mrs. H. G. Simms then presented the prizes and was afterwards presented by Captain Stewart with a dainty souvenir in the form of a silver box.

Col. Marr Johnson next gave away the handsome Corps trophies, won by the following units: The Barnes Cup, Shanghai Scottish; the Bray Cup, Shanghai Scottish; the British Cup, American Co.; the Overseas Cup, "B" Co., British; Efficiency Shield, Portuguese Co.; Inter-Company Challenge Shield, Chinese Co.; the Lalcaca Cup, Machine Gun Co.; the Trueman Cup, Q.M.S. Rose; Municipal Challenge Cup, Cpl. Burgess, American Co.

In bringing the proceedings to a

close, Col. Marr Johnson expressed appreciation of the interest taken in their various units by the Consuls present, and also thanked Major General Fowler for giving up his evening to attend the proceedings whilst passing through Shanghai. The Commandant went on to refer to the changes which had been made in the character of the annual rifle meeting, and hinted that still greater changes were probable. They were gradually working towards more and more team work, he said. It was team work which mattered in every profession, but possibly in none more than in the military profession. He had written to the General Staff at Aldershot for the programme of the last rifle meeting there, since, from all accounts, it appeared to have included an immense amount of team work, of the sort which should be valuable here. It was probable, also, that at the next annual meeting revolver shooting would come into prominence.

S. N. R. FIRE BRIGADES

The Annual Competitions

Realizing that competition is the keynote of all success, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, under the direction of the General Manager, Mr. A. C. Clear, and the Managing Director, Mr. C. P. Yin, have organized friendly rivalry between their fire brigades. These brigades are located in the various sections of the Railway and both the Shanghai North and Nanking Ferry Brigades have rendered distinct and valuable services in the past. The personnel of the complete service at the moment is composed of 145 officers and men, under the supervision and control of Captain Bartlett. Trained instructors make the rounds of the stations twice weekly to teach the company the latest methods in firefighting and elimination of dangerous elements around Railway property. Ladder drills, life saving and resuscitation as well as "first aid" are taught to each member.

On Saturday contests were held at Markham Road on the Recreation Ground, guests being taken to the spot in a special train. The results were:—

One man with one hose: Shanghai 9 sec., Chinkiang 10 sec.

Two men with one hose: Shanghai 6, Chinkiang 9.

Three men with two hose: Shanghai 11, Chinkiang 12.

Four men with three hose: Shanghai 12, Chinkiang 14.

Five men with four hose: Shanghai 19, Chinkiang 17.

Six men with five hose: Shanghai 23, Chinkiang 31.

Scaling ladder drill (three sections): Shanghai, 25, 22 and 14; Chinkiang, 29, 17 and 24.

Rescue of dummy from burning house: Shanghai 20, Chinkiang 26.

Of the ten events on the lists, fought out by the Chinkiang and Shanghai North Brigades, the locals were returned victors, though Chinkiang won the last year's ser-

THE BOARDING HOUSE

A Drama of Hurried Exits

A day or so ago a busy business man returned to his office after tiffin with the intention of dictating a long report, but found that his secretary had not turned up. As the report had to be written immediately he turned to and wrote it out himself and about five o'clock, as he was going out, the secretary arrived in a great flurry to say that her boarding house had been "pinched" and that she had necessarily to get her goods and chattels packed and out of the house to save them from confiscation by the brokers. She was off again in a moment to search for a new place to live before nightfall.

Strangely enough, when the writer was at an Army headquarters office on Tuesday afternoon, in walked a resident Major, handed over a slip of paper and laughingly remarked, "I've a new address now. Had to leave rather suddenly. The brokers gave us two hours to get out."

Boarding house stories accumulate so rapidly that one simply must tell them to get them off the mind. Here is another one: A working girl took a room with which she was entirely dissatisfied and remained there only because she must be somewhere and there seemed nothing else to be had. The rent was enormous. Moreover, the unattractiveness of the place grew with closer acquaintance. Finally,

desperation she gave two weeks' notice and moved to a hotel. But two weeks' notice did not satisfy the landlady who insisted that a full month's rent had to be paid and actually suffered no remorse at accepting from the girl \$175 for value unrecieved, and from a girl who obviously could not well spare the money. As someone remarked, "Living arrangements have come to such a state in Shanghai that when you see a friend fall in the river you go and apply for his room first and return later to fish him out."

In connexion with this subject a correspondent asks if it would not be better for the women who are interested in erecting a hostel to use what funds they have or can get together quickly to rent a temporary building and make it comfortable for single girls living in Shanghai rather than wait to build a new one.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bucknell arrived in Shanghai from Peking on Tuesday night and departed on Wednesday for Canton, where Mr. Bucknell will be American Vice-Consul.

To be sure, Shanghai showed a clear field in each event, making a lead of 27 points in the total.

Mrs. Clear presented the annual shield to the winning captain, but was not forgetful of the losers, complimenting their captain for their clean and hard competition.

RACE CLUB'S CHARITY GIFTS OF \$1,192,606

Splendid Contribution in Last Half Year of \$101,000

The following communication has been received from Mr. G. H. Stitt, the Chairman of the Shanghai Race Club:—

As a result of race meetings held on the Shanghai Race Course this half-year the Stewards are able to distribute the sum of \$101,000 among hospitals and charitable funds and institutions. This total has been distributed in the manner shown below:—

Dr. Barnardo's Homes	250.00
Charing Cross Hospital, £125	1,081.47
Limbless Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, £25	216.29
The Editor, "Truth"	
Sixpenny Fund £50	
Lady St. Helier's Holiday Fund £50	
Christmas Toy Fund £50	1,262.71
Shanghai Charity Trust	45,000.00
Union Jack Club	10,000.00
Cinematograph outfit now on H.M.S. Carlisle	613.56
Naval Canteen, Chungking	1,000.00
Mission to Seamen	2,000.00
St. Joseph's Catholic Association, Wayport Rooms	2,000.00
Hanbury Institute	2,000.00
Mercantile Marine Masters' and Officers' Relief Fund	500.00
Shantung Road Hospital	1,000.00
St. Luke's Hospital	1,000.00
United Services Association	2,000.00
Amicale des Anciens Combattants de la Grande Guerre	2,000.00
Union of Russian Army and Navy Men	1,000.00
Foreign Women's Home	1,000.00
British Women's Association, Social Service Board	1,000.00
Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society	1,000.00
King's Daughters' Society	3,000.00
St. Monica's Society	500.00
Shanghai Ladies' Benevolent Society	1,000.00
American Woman's Club, Social Service Dept.	1,000.00
American Civilian Relief Committee	1,000.00
Shanghai Jewish Communal Association	1,000.00
Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society	500.00
Polish Committee, Shanghai	1,000.00
Polish Children in Siberia, Mme. Anna Bielkiewicz	250.00
Russian Benevolent Society	1,000.00
Societa degli Italiani in Cina	500.00
Norwegian Benevolent Society	500.00
Shanghai Sikh Gurdwara	500.00
Chinese Red Cross Society	1,000.00
Institution for the Chinese Blind	2,000.00
Mission to Ricsha Men	1,000.00
Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, Chèkiang	4,000.00
Hôpital Ste. Marie	500.00
Société St. Vincent de Paul en Chine	500.00
Little Sisters of the Poor	500.00
Sœurs de Charité	500.00
Sisters of Charity, Tinghai, Chusan	250.00
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society	250.00
Siccawei Orphanage	250.00
Hospice St. Joseph, Nantao	500.00
St. Joseph's Asylum for the Poor, Nantao	250.00
Providence Orphanage Institution de St. Joseph	500.00
Shanghai Charity League	250.00
Sundry charities and reserve for urgent appeals	1,075.97
Total	\$101,000.00

The distributions for the first half of this year amounted to \$106,000, making a total of \$207,000 for the year, and a total of \$1,192,606.19 since the club first started charity distributions.

UNION CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY

Sale of Work in Aid of Limbless Soldiers and Sailors

December appropriately opened with a Christmas sale and Saturday's sale of work conducted by the Union Church Ladies' Society in aid of limbless soldiers and sailors, local purposes and charity, did great credit to those ladies responsible for it. The Union Church hall was most effectively decorated with bamboo and flags, with gaily coloured lights everywhere, and two brightly illuminated Christmas trees, while Old Father Christmas, who stumped about with his pack of toys, and the diminutive Turk who sold Turkish delight further added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

In introducing Mrs. H. G. Simms, who opened the sale, Rev. A. N. Rowland referred to the patience and skill of the ladies who had arranged the stalls and carried through the other preparations, and expressed the heartfelt gratitude of the church for the aid thereby extended to the two hospitals who still so greatly needed assistance, not so much as formerly in the actual hospital work, but in providing shop work and other employment to representatives of the Army and Navy disabled through the War. An interesting fact, unknown to the speaker until recently, was that the architect who designed the Princess Louise Hospital in Glasgow was a member of the Union Church congregation. Mr. Rowland spoke, of the pleasure it gave him to see the Chairman of the Municipal Council among those present, and of how much they appreciated the kindness of Mrs. Simms in taking the time from the many social and recreative engagements of a Saturday afternoon to open the sale.

Mrs. Simms said in part:—In opening this sale of work to-day, I would like to emphasize that our object is to assist those who still suffer from injuries received in the Great War, and who are permanently disabled. Their comfort and requirements should be the first charge on us who are benefiting by their sacrifice. On this occasion our sympathy is especially directed towards two highly deserving institutions—the Princess Louise Hospital for Limbless Soldiers and Sailors at Glasgow and Queen Mary's Convalescent Hospital, also for disabled soldiers, in Roehampton, but we must not forget the charities which call for immediate help in their efforts to alleviate some of the real suffering and distress which lies at our very doors and which is indirectly the outcome of the late war. With

sincere congratulations on what you have achieved in the past and will in the future, I have much pleasure in declaring the fair open."

Two little girls then presented Mrs. Simms with a large basket of pink and white carnations, and the activities of the sale went forward briskly.

The various stalls about the room were very tastefully arranged and those present responded lavishly to the invitation offered by the beautiful and useful articles for sale at reasonable prices. The grouping of the different goods made purchasing simple and all business details ran very smoothly. Children turned out in good numbers and were thoroughly delighted with Santa Claus and his grotto, Aunt Sally, and all the special pleasures of their own department. The tea room was a very popular feature and the astute fortune-teller was kept continuously busy. The orchestral selections were an enjoyable addition to a very pleasant afternoon, which netted the Ladies' Society something in the neighbourhood of \$3,700, with special donations of \$931 and other sums still to be received, including returns from two stalls which had not been heard from at the time of going to press. Too much credit cannot be given Mrs. N. A. Viloudaki, the president and chairman of the organizing committee. Mr. George Fryer acted as treasurer.

A WEST END HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Some Mysterious Features

In connexion with a mysterious highway robbery on Monday evening, it is learned that two exchange shop assistants riding in a car, which was held up, were bringing \$6,000 to a Japanese client, accompanied by three Japanese supposedly acting on behalf of the latter. After being relieved of \$1,000, the two assistants were deposited in the roadway, while the Japanese instead of riding away in the car escaped into the country.

The Chinese informed the police that they were employed at an exchange shop at 3270 Seward Road. A Japanese from a hotel in North Soochow Road came to the shop at 3 30 p.m. for \$6,000. He wanted it sent to the hotel to be exchanged for yen. The assistants were entrusted with the money and got into a waiting car, No 1436, driven by a chauffeur from the Morimura Garage. The assistants appeared not in the least to mind being taken for a joy ride to Lunghua instead of to the hotel for the yen, nor the company of two more Japanese picked up en route at the Public Garden. As the car was proceeding back to Hongkew via Avenue Haig the robbery occurred. Another amazing feature of the affair is that only \$1,000 were stolen.

MARRIAGE AND U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Helpless Position of Alien Women on Marrying Americans

FULL TEXT OF NEW ACT

The "N.C. Daily Mail" has secured the official text of the new Act of Congress relative to qualification for citizenship of the United States as affected by marriage. It is given as follows:—

[PUBLIC—No. 346—67TH CONGRESS]
[H. R. 12022].

An Act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

Sec. 2. That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this Act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this Act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required;

(b) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States and the one-year period of residence within the State or Territory where the naturalization court is held, she shall have resided continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

Sec. 3. That a woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage after the passage of this Act, unless she makes a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens: Provided, That any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she shall retain her citizenship regardless of her residence. If during the continuance of the marital status she resides continuously for two years in a foreign State of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or for five years continuously outside the United States, she shall thereafter be subject to the same presumption as is a naturalized citizen of the United States under the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and

their protection abroad," approved March 2, 1907. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or amend the provisions of Revised Statutes 1999 or of section 2 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 with reference to expatriation.

Sec. 4. That a woman who, before the passage of this Act, has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible for citizenship, may be naturalized as provided by section 2 of this Act: Provided, That no certificate of arrival shall be required to be filed with her petition if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided within the United States. After her naturalization she shall have the same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this Act.

Sec. 5. That no woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status.

Sec. 6. That section 1994 of the Revised Statutes and section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 are repealed. Such repeal shall not terminate citizenship acquired or retained under either of such sections nor restore citizenship lost under section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907.

Sec. 7. That section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 is repealed. Such repeal shall not restore citizenship lost under such section nor terminate citizenship resumed under such section. A woman who has resumed under such section citizenship lost by marriage shall, upon the passage of this Act, have for all purposes the same citizenship status as immediately preceding her marriage.

Approved, September 22, 1922.

THE FAR EAST PLAYERS

"Lawful Larceny"

"Lawful Larceny" is a curious mixture of sentimental moralizing and very good fun turning on a quite impossible vamp, who steals the gold of fatuous, rich New York husbands and cheats at cards. It was played by the Frawley Company on Saturday.

There are three American husbands and a judge who is anxious to be a husband. Immediately his wife goes to visit her family in California, husband number one collapses into the toils of the vamp, a person without any brains, although she relieves a circle of rich male friends of thousands and thousands of dollars. The "lawful larceny" consists in the stealing of Marion Dorsey's husband (husband number one) from her. The unlawful larceny is the cheating of wives of the other husbands at cards. But the vamp makes a poor business of the first form of larceny, and is not much better at the second. Marion Dorsey, the wronged wife, triumphs over her, retrieving not only Mr. Dorsey, but snatching also the vamp's real passion, Mr. Guy Tarlow, together with the whole of the vamp's fortune.

Miss Adele Blood as Marion was appropriately sentimental. The difficult part of her husband was in the hands of Mr. Herbert Light, who gave a workmanlike performance. As the vamp, Miss Betty Barnicoat was really amusing, but she seemed much more a jolly woman of the world, exhibiting none of the insidious eroticism one might expect from such a creature of the New York underworld.

THE TEMPERATURE IN NOVEMBER

The following table shows the daily maximum and minimum temperatures (in a shaded situation in the Cathedral compound) during the month of November, 1921; as compared with those of the month of November this year also the rainfall in inches.

Date.	1921.			1922.		
	Min.	Max.	Rainfall.	Min.	Max.	Rainfall.
Nov. 1	50.5	70.0	Nil.	44.0	61.0	Nil.
2	52.0	72.0	Nil.	42.0	65.2	Nil.
3	52.0	64.6	Nil.	50.0	72.4	Nil.
4	46.4	61.0	Nil.	53.0	71.4	Nil.
5	50.2	64.2	Nil.	56.0	69.4	Nil.
6	46.2	67.0	Nil.	60.0	73.2	0.09
7	47.2	65.8	Nil.	58.4	66.4	Trace
8	38.4	52.4	Nil.	48.0	59.8	0.17
9	36.2	58.0	Nil.	40.0	49.8	Nil.
10	42.2	56.0	Nil.	33.0	51.0	Nil.
11	44.2	67.8	Nil.	43.0	65.0	Nil.
12	44.2	70.4	Nil.	44.0	65.6	Nil.
13	46.8	73.0	Nil.	54.0	66.6	Nil.
14	48.2	71.8	Nil.	58.6	65.6	Nil.
15	47.2	74.8	Nil.	57.0	70.2	0.02
16	51.2	72.0	Nil.	55.0	64.0	0.04
17	52.2	72.8	Nil.	51.0	64.0	Nil.
18	48.4	61.0	Nil.	47.6	63.6	Nil.
19	49.0	61.0	Nil.	46.6	66.6	Nil.
20	55.4	61.2	0.64	41.6	55.4	Nil.
21	49.4	62.0	0.64	43.0	62.1	Nil.
22	45.0	56.2	Nil.	47.0	67.4	Nil.
23	45.2	65.8	Nil.	48.0	61.8	Nil.
24	44.0	52.4	Nil.	51.0	72.0	Nil.
25	37.0	52.2	Nil.	28.8	55.4	Nil.
26	41.4	52.0	Nil.	24.8	37.0	Nil.
27	49.0	62.6	Nil.	29.4	55.4	Nil.
28	52.8	58.8	0.11	39.0	67.2	Nil.
29	49.8	57.0	Nil.	40.0	64.0	Nil.
30	44.4	56.8	Nil.	44.0	55.8	Nil.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

Many Grave Deficiencies in Taking Up the Work of the Foreign Offices

Whether it works out to be so or not, the general consensus of opinion of postal people and the public alike, is that the giving up of foreign post offices in China is a grave mistake. Since the closing of the British Post Office, almost everyone one meets has a complaint to make about the handling of mails and particularly of parcels. All these complaints cannot be the result solely of a specially critical attitude at this time of change nor should the Chinese Post Office find it so difficult to cope with the increase. Moreover, not all the complaints are those of delay, but are also concerned with the method of handling. The mail carriers come into offices which have a large correspondence, with letters spilling out of the bags (which are not too commodious), dump them indiscriminately on the floor, where some might easily be lost, and depart.

The heaviest and most justified complaint is in regard to the handling of parcels. An instance is known of a coolie waiting for two days to get delivery of one, notification of the receipt of which had been received. Finally, the No. 1 boy was sent round and by finding an inspector whom he knew, was able to get the package. Many other similar cases have come to our attention. It has always been difficult to get delivery of parcels at the Chinese Post Office but conditions are infinitely worse now. About five or six hundred boxes are available at the present time and there will probably be 1,000 at the end of this month. More counter space has also been installed at the Szechuen Road entrance. These enlargements will not, however, begin to be sufficient for the increase of mails when the American and French Post Offices are closed and, especially, if the Japanese do not come to a separate arrangement, as they have 65 post offices in China and a large population to care for.

A conference is being held at the present time in Peking at which these difficulties are being discussed. Among those attending is Colonel Ford, American Postmaster in Shanghai. There are over 500 boxes in constant use at the American Post Office, many of which have been retained over a long period of years. The addressing of mail involves minor adjustment, and is not vital. The immediate provision of means with which to handle the situation at the Chinese Post Office is of paramount importance, however. A difficulty confronting the American Post Office is that of redeeming Postal Saving Stamps which were issued during the war and as yet no arrangement has been made for redeeming those held locally.

Meanwhile, one would like to

know why, considering that the abolition of the foreign post offices in China has been known about for months, no better provision was made in time to enable the change to take place without the intolerable inconvenience that has occurred. Such apparent want of foresight is not in keeping with the traditionally effective working of the C. P. O.

A DRAMATIC SUCCESS AT FRENCH CLUB

Clever Performance of the Cercle Sportif's First English Play

Through the opening act of "Mr. Preedy and the Countess," played at the Cercle Sportif Français on Saturday evening—the first English play put on by the Club—the audience feels the movement dragging a bit. Mr. Lewis H. Rawson, in the necessary development of the character of Mr. Hamilton Preedy, the shy, unself-assertive, blundering and courteous Mr. Preedy, becomes an individual one would like very much to shake into action, just as he should be. Then, too, this play, which was written and produced as long ago as 1909, belongs to the time when the plots of all plays did not hang on a "problem" but depended instead upon situation built upon more complicated detail. That fact again contributes to make the first and explanatory act slower in movement. Nevertheless, it is good to go to the theatre and not be presented with three or four acts of "soul struggle" and it is particularly good to have a play improve in feeling as it progresses.

The stage represents a living room of Mr. Hamilton Preedy's flat in London. Mr. Preedy is approaching Mr. Singrave on an evidently delicate and momentous subject. He hesitates and stammers, starts to speak and interrupts himself with trivialities, backs and fills, and finally succeeds in asking for the hand of Mr. Singrave's daughter. Mr. Singrave is delighted and expresses himself warmly, the daughter, Emma, is made to return on the pretext of getting her mother's fan, whereupon Mr. Preedy goes through the painful process of proposing in the same painful manner. There seems little need for his trepidation, since both the girl and her parents are exceptionally well disposed towards him and, despite his nervousness, all goes off well with a few interruptions by Bilson, Preedy's manservant, a part played well, indeed, by Mr. L. Lienard. Miss Bunty Richardson makes a very pretty, sensible, and loveable sweetheart and the mother and father, played by Mrs. A. Michael and Mr. A. J. Hughes, respectively, all that parents should be. The exit of the guests from Mr. Preedy's flat is one of the least smoothly manipulated scenes of the play, but it is over at last, whereupon enters John Bounsall, partner,

with troubles of his own. From this point, we sit up and take notice.

Mr. Bounsall is taking part, with an inexperienced man's lack of finesse, in a respectable elopement. The lady is Joanna, Countess of Rushmere, who is seeking alleviation from boredom more than anything else and who is now being piloted, on a rainy night, toward Mr. Bounsall's eminently respectable aunt in Hertfordshire. They pause for refreshment at Mr. Preedy's flat where it becomes known that a telegram awaits Mr. Bounsall that subsequently takes him away, leaving the Countess on the hands of a host who is rapidly becoming a nervous wreck. From here on, the play is rich in situations that give ample opportunity for clever acting, the characters are distinctively characteristic, Mr. Preedy provides a lot of humour, and the audience experiences a good deal of satisfaction.

The honours for acting are pretty well divided between Mr. Rawson, who plays "Mr. Preedy" and Mrs. A. J. Stewart, who plays the "Countess." To a certain extent the part of the Countess may be said to play itself, but Mrs. Stewart has caught the spirit admirably and plays "the lady," independent, well-accustomed to the comforts of life, cynical enough and possessed of a proper sense of values, very well indeed, besides being a constant delight to the eye. Mr. C. S. Speyer, too, gives a good representation of Bounsall, who is a man unable to conceive of any interests which could count higher than commercial ones. One feels that he could be a trifle more sure of the mechanics of the part, but his character never falls from him in any instance. A source of great satisfaction is the excellence with which the minor parts have been cast and are played. Mr. Lienard is an excellent Bilson. One detects in his part and that of one or two others an amusing mixture of native with stage accent. Harriet Budgen, played by Mrs. Lewis H. Rawson, can only be pronounced as perfect. She is the respectable, all-knowing, "on your dignity," lady's maid, possessing withall a flirtatious tendency that may not be downed. Mr. A. Dodd, playing "Reginald Saunders," is the only fly in the ointment. He only succeeds in making an already unattractive character still more so. Then there are the Earl of Kinslow, who has little to say, but fits in well with the picture, played by Mr. A. B. Puddicombe; the Earl of Rushmere, slightly overplayed by Mr. H. J. Collar; and last of all the Hon. Robert Jennerway, who has evidently taken his fun where he found it, played by Mr. J. Dewar. A play very worth while seeing, indeed.

Word has been received from Peking to the effect that the subscription list for the Eleventh Year 9 per cent. Short Term Loan of the Chinese Republic was closed on Saturday.

THE BRITISH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. J. H. Lofting's Address on Walt Whitman: Romantic Career of the American Poet

Mr. J. H. Lofting, in introducing his paper on Walt Whitman, given before the Literary Department of the British Women's Association on Tuesday afternoon, spoke of the function of poetry as conceived by Whitman and quoted from "The Song of the Answerer" to show the poet's estimate of it.

"The words of true poems give you more than poems,

They give you to form for yourself poems, religions, politics, war, peace, behaviour, histories, essays, daily life and everything else,

They balance ranks, colours, races, creeds and the sexes,

They do not seek beauty, they are sought,

Forever touching them or close upon them follows beauty, longing, pain, lovesick.

"They prepare for death, yet they are not the finish, but rather the outset,

They bring none to his or her terminus or to be content and full.

Whom they take they take into space to behold the birth of stars, to learn one of the meanings,

To launch off with absolute faith, to sweep through the ceaseless rings and never be quiet again."

Very carefully, then, Mr. Lofting sought to explain the nature of the barrier which screens Whitman from the vast majority of even literary people to this day. "It is that desire to 'place' him, to co-relate him to some already understood type," he said. "He has no place in poetry, as the name is usually understood, and in the wider sense of the word that he has himself defined, he stands absolutely alone. Not Shakespeare touches his scope. There are no limitations to Walt Whitman. In all the poems of 'Leaves of Grass,' only one man is sung personally, in such an one as 'Captain! My Captain!' or more beautifully still, in 'When lilac last in the dooryard bloomed.' This man is Abraham Lincoln. In this instance only is Whitman's work susceptible of comparison with other poets and poems, such, for instance, as Milton's 'Lycidas' or Shelley's 'Adonais.' The poems of Walt Whitman were essentially the expression of life from the individual point of view."

"It sets out to be and is," said Mr. Lofting in speaking of "Leaves of Grass," "the exposition of an average human mind seeking and finding truth in itself and its relation to and identity with the cosmos. It is wrong to lose sight of this fact, to accuse Walt Whitman, as he has been accused, even by learned persons praising his work, of an egotism in the narrow sense, implying selfishness. In the best meaning of the word it is true of him. He was certainly self-reliant to an extraordinary degree. Self-willed he confesses to be. But he was the polar opposite of self-

centred, and he was very far from being self-satisfied. It seems, therefore, especially true of Whitman, though it is true in a greater or lesser degree of all artists, exponents or interpreters of life, that it is impossible to consider the man's work apart from his life. And with Whitman this is the simplest thing about him. His life and his work are altogether of a piece. There are none of those complications and contradictions that need so much unravelling and explanation in the case of most artists."

Since his writings were so bound up with his life, Mr. Lofting said that it was necessary in understanding him to know his biography—of his birth in 1819 in a farmhouse on Long Island, of his few years in public school, his apprenticeship in the printing trade, where he was remembered as "an idle boy," of his later newspaper life and ownership of a journal. He described the fitting endeavour in many fields, his friends among labourers and the common people of crowds, his dabblings in politics, all of which was an accessory to his real work—of absorbing people and things—common people and common things. In 1848 he became editor of a daily paper in New Orleans but gave it up to go into carpentry and construction work in 1854 and later gave that up too because he had found "the real purpose of his life."

BRITISH P. O. STAFF

H. M. Government's Generous Concessions to Chinese Staff

In connexion with "Briton's" letter advocating a public subscription by the British community for the former employees of the British Post Office in recognition of long and efficient service, we learn that the Imperial Post Office in London some months ago took steps to safeguard the Chinese staff from unemployment.

With the exception of two clerks who are still winding up the affairs of the British Post Office, its former staff are already in the employment of the Chinese Postal Administration. As soon as they can be spared the two men still at the old post office will be handed over for duty with the rest.

As some misapprehension has been caused by this appeal to the community, it should be stated that many months ago the Imperial Post Office, when making arrangements for the definite withdrawal of the Shanghai agency, negotiated with the Chinese Postal Administration for clerks and others to be taken over by the Administration, in whose service they will receive similar positions to those held in the British Post Office. As well as making this generous provision for their welfare, the Imperial Post Office also sanctioned the grant to the Chinese staff of gratuities or pensions according to length of service.

ADM. STARK'S SHIPS AT WOOSUNG

White Russian Naval Squadron from Vladivostok: Short of Coal and Supplies

The arrival of a number of Russian vessels at Woosung has been reported by the Bolshevik journal "Shanghai New Life." According to this journal two vessels of the Siberian flotilla had arrived from Vladivostok under the command of Admiral Stark and these had been joined later by ten more vessels. On investigation of the facts by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," it was learned that three vessels were lying off Woosung on Thursday morning, that two more had been added during the middle of the day and that 15 are expected in all. This small fleet, which is composed of ships of not very great size, came direct from Korea where the military and naval men and refugees who are aboard were not allowed to land. They were members of the "White" Government in Vladivostok and had been forced to flee from there when the Government fell.

Two representatives of Admiral Stark came ashore on Thursday morning to negotiate for admission of the flotilla to Shanghai and permission to land. Those aboard are without money and their food supply is running low, while the coal supply is also lacking. Request to land is at present before the Chinese authorities but the whole question seems to be one very difficult of solution. If they are allowed to land some responsibility in regard to looking after them is entailed and Shanghai is already caring for as many refugees as possible. There is no work here for them and the funds at the disposal of the various foreign relief societies are limited. On the other hand, there is no place else for them to go as they are not allowed to land in Japan or Korea and the vessels are not equipped for a long trip.

According to the "Shanghai Life," the fleet includes the str. Batarya and Vzrivatel, and the Baikal, the ice breaker of Vladivostok, which Admiral Stark is using as his flagship. The journal also states that General Ho Feng-ling intimated that the vessels would be required to disarm if they intended to enter the ports of Shanghai or Woosung, and that if they attempted to enter in disobedience of this order they would be fired on from the forts of Woosung. It is added that, according to information from "White" sources, Admiral Stark intends to take to Europe all vessels capable of making the voyage. The very small craft which have made their way to Shanghai along the coast are to be disposed of locally. It is also stated that, "for convenience of further sailing," Admiral Stark will apply for permission to sail under the French flag.

WEDDINGS

Lennox—Banham

All Saints' Church, Tientsin, was on Wednesday afternoon the scene of a pretty wedding when Mr. Henry Hutchison Lennox, M.C., son of Mr. W. Lennox, of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland, was married to Miss Ivy Doreen Banham, daughter of Mr. Frederick C. Banham, of Shanghai. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a dress of white Ciré lace over charmeuse, with girdle of pearls. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Audrey Alabaster and Miss Blanche Mary Grambs, while Master Ruggles Eckford was page. The best man was Mr. Pelham L. ging, G. P. Douglas and B. H. Puckle and Capt. C. E. C. Stileman acted as ushers. The Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D., Bishop of North China, came down from Peking to officiate at the ceremony.

Townend—McBean

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on November 27, Mr. Lawrence Francis Townend was married to Miss Jessie Cameron McBean. The wedding was a quiet one. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Croll-Rees, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by Surgeon-Captain T. J. A. Dalton, R.N., C.M.G. She was attended by Miss Hocking as bridesmaid. Mr. G. S. Archbutt acted as "best man." The bride, who was a sister at the Naval Hospital, is the second daughter of the late Mr. John McBean, of Inverness, Scotland, while Mr. Townend is the son of the late Canon E. and Mrs. Townend, of Penzance, Cornwall.

Morgan—Parker

Miss Isabel Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bridgman, of New York City, who has been in Shanghai for the past three months, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, Vice-President of the Sperry Gyroscope Company of New York, at the American Consulate. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. G. F. Fitch at 3 o'clock, Vice-Consul Sawyer being the Consular representative present. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan sailed on the T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru for Manila to spend the holidays, and will return to make their home in Tokio after January 1, where Mr. Morgan is stationed as Far Eastern representative and manager.

Westwood—Ratcliff

The marriage of Miss Amy Ratcliff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ratcliff, to Mr. Ernest William Westwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Westwood, was solemnized on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. Father Grec' Cumbo officiating. The bride was beautifully dressed

in white satin with an over-dress of lace and girdle of orange blossoms and the train was of tulle also caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Daisy Violet Ratcliff, was dressed in a pink satin frock and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums while the colour scheme was carried out in the decorations of the church, which were bamboo combined with white chrysanthemums. The bride's mother was dressed in grey satin with a mauve hat and she carried mauve chrysanthemums. The reception was held at the home of Mrs. J. Ratcliff, at 35 Wayside Road, after which the bride and bridegroom departed for their wedding trip which will be spent on a houseboat trip to the Taihu. The bride's going-away costume was of brown Harris tweed. Many lovely gifts were received, which were displayed at the reception, included among them being gifts from Reiss & Company to the bride and from Andersen, Meyer & Company, with whom Mr. Westwood is connected, a presentation of a silver tea set. The bridegroom gave the bride a silver dressing set while the bride's present to the bridegroom was a pair of silver-mounted military brushes and comb to match. Mr. and Mrs. Westwood will make their future home in Shanghai.

Tonkin—Ankoodinoff

The marriage took place at the Russian Church on Thursday of Mr. Mathew McNair Tonkin, manager of Messrs. Lazard Godchaux & Co. and Mlle. A. G. Ankoodinoff, daughter of a retired Russian officer. Mr. C. McBain acted as best man and Miss Lily Ankoodinoff was the bridesmaid. After a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 43 East Seward Road, the newly married couple left for Peking, where the honeymoon will be spent.

THE Yalu River has been completely frozen over since November 27.

Mr. Allan Cameron, Oriental manager for the Canadian Pacific Railways, arrived in Shanghai on the T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru and will remain for about a week before proceeding to Hongkong. Mr. Cameron replaced Mr. W. T. Payne as manager a few months ago and he is now making a tour of the various ports.

COMPLAINTS have been made that alleged members of the Y.M.C.A. have obtained goods from numerous shops in Shanghai by representing themselves as making purchases on behalf of that institution, reports the "Minkuopao." The methods adopted by these people seem to have been to bring a shop assistant to the Y.M.C.A. in Szechuen Road. Here the goods have been handed over to the purchasers who have asked the shopmen to wait outside for payment, and then disappeared.

FRENCH CONCESSION ELECTRICITY

New Generating Station Opened

The new generating station of the French Tramway and Electric Lighting Co. at Lokawei was inaugurated on Thursday. We need not remind readers that during the past three years the electricity, as also the tramways and water services in the French Concession have been under severe and persistent criticism and this, apparently, has not been without effect. Recently, five new cars of improved type have been put on the tramway service, and an extension is going forward at the Waterworks which is expected to be in operation next summer.

The new generating station is finely equipped with an installation by Messrs. Sulzer Freres, of Winterthur, Switzerland, and is a new departure for Shanghai, though the firm has several large installations in South China. The installation—costing Frs. 4,000,000, exclusive of the building—consists of powerful duplicate Diesel engines, each having four cylinders, of 1,500 b.h.p., and having a capacity of about 1,000 kw. The consumption of oil is estimated at 0.45 lb. per b.h.p. per hour. The engines have been running since Monday and have performed perfectly. The installation comes into operation at once, and should add to the efficiency of the service, but consumers may not expect any decrease in charges, at any rate, not for the present. Hitherto, the company has drawn upon the Municipal Electricity Department for a daily supply of something like 1,600 kw. and, even with the new installation, they will not be altogether independent of the International Settlement, though their daily requirements will be reduced to about 500 kw.

The ceremony of starting the engines was performed by Madame de la Prade, in the presence of a numerous company, including M. Wilden, Consul-General, and members of the Municipal Council. The company afterwards adjourned to the offices of the general manager (M. Durang), where refreshments were served and M. de la Prade, on behalf of the Council and the community, wished the enterprise all success.

A big dairy concern at 133 North Szechuen Road with numerous foreign customers was summoned at the Mixed Court on Thursday for adulterating milk by the addition of 14 per cent. of water. A sanitary inspector stated that a sealed bottle of milk was recently delivered by the defendants to a foreign customer in Range Road. The housewife, finding the milk more watery than usual, submitted it for analysis by the Health Department. The Bench ordered a son of the proprietor to pay a fine of \$50. He excused the conduct of the dairy in buying milk outside limits because their cows were in bad health.

A CHAMPIONS' DINNER

International Gathering at Shanghai Race Club

That sport knows no nationalities or class distinctions was very evident on Saturday evening to every one of a big company gathered at the Race Club at the invitation of the owners of Maresfield and Social Union to celebrate the season's successes of those splendid racing ponies. The Race Club responded wholeheartedly to the spirit of the occasion and placed the large public tiffin rooms at the disposal of the hosts, but, big as these rooms are, they barely sufficed for the accommodation of those who, despite all the attractions of the evening, were able to attend. The barrack-like rooms were scarcely recognizable, so tastefully had they been transformed. Mr. H. E. Morriss' rose and the black and gold of the group of keen Chinese sportsmen who own the Kiangwan crack are pretty enough as racing colours and combined in a decorative effect they were delightful. There were rose covers on the tables and scores of vases of pink carnations—or they might have been dahlias, orchids or trillium, for the writer is more at home in a stable than a potting-shed—whilst around the walls were festoons of the "field" colours caught up with big golden rosettes from which hung black streamers.

Around the tables, for as many places as could possibly be arranged, there were representatives of almost every Western nationality, besides Chinese and Japanese, all united by the bond of sport. It was a delightfully informal occasion and any possibility of restraint was neutralized by the efforts of the Race Club glee section, who, under the spoon of Mr. N. L. Sparke and aided and abetted by Texas Walker's jazz band, were frequently melodious and all the time joyful. The guests were further entertained by other artists, special mention deservedly going to a Chinese troupe understood to be performers from the New World. A boy tumbler and a mimic who is a born humourist were particularly good.

Such occasions do not lend themselves to public speaking and speeches were few, short and to the point, but the acoustic properties of the rooms are not good and it was only the gist of the remarks that could be followed. However, Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., the British Consul-General and Mr. G. H. Stitt, chairman of the Race Club, gave full expression to the congratulations of all present and Mr. Morriss replied briefly on behalf of the owners, telling some tales of his very early experiences of racing which ought some day to appear in a book of reminiscences. Mr. A. J. P. Heard and Mr. W. G. Crockam responded as the jockeys.

It was altogether a most delightful evening and the guests were all intent on saving their menu cards as mementoes, these being artistic productions in rose, black and gold, with portraits of Maresfield (double

Shanghai Champion) and Social Union (Kiangwan Derby and St. Leger winner), and a snapshot of Petersfield, the great 'chaser, clearing a fence in his best style.

OBITUARY

Capt. J. Snodgrass

We regret to announce the death, which took place on Monday, of Captain J. Snodgrass, of the Secretariat staff of the Municipal Council, and commanding officer of the Machine Gun Co., S. V. C. Until a few days ago the deceased had been in his normal health, but last week an attack of influenza took place. Following upon this pneumonia supervened, and on Saturday he was taken to hospital. His condition became steadily worse and he passed away about 6 p.m. on Monday.

The deceased, who came to Shanghai between 18 months and two years ago, is understood to have been a native of New Zealand. He had visited India prior to the war, and on the outbreak of hostilities he joined the Indian Army, being commissioned in the Gurkhas. He served with his battalion throughout the continuance of the struggle, and upon his demobilization received an appointment in the Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council, arriving here just under two years ago. He immediately proceeded to take an active part in the life of the community. An enthusiastic Rugby football player he turned out for local sides, especially the Machine Gun Co., which he had joined shortly after his arrival here. His outstanding ability as a soldier quickly commended him to the authorities, and after serving in non-commissioned rank for some time he became 2nd Lieutenant in the company. Then, some four months ago, when Captain G. E. Mitchell was transferred to Tientsin, he was promoted Captain and had since carried on the duties of O. C. Company. Besides sport and volunteering he was also an enthusiastic actor, and his appearance in "The Furse Strings," a production under the auspices of the Dramatic Section of the B. W. A., will be remembered generally.

Captain Snodgrass is survived by a widow, well-known before her marriage as Miss Vera Doria, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

THE FUNERAL.

A large number of people paid their last tribute of respect to Captain J. Snodgrass, on Wednesday afternoon, when the funeral of the popular member of the Volunteers and A.D.C., and of the Municipal Council's Secretariat, took place with full military rites. The cortège met the body, which had been at the Mortuary on Fearon Road, at Moulmein Road and accompanied it the remainder of the distance to Bubbling Well Cemetery. The S.V.C. band preceded the various units in the procession,

THE VICTORIA THEATRE MURDER

Police Search for Missing Property

On Wednesday the Criminal Investigation Department of the Municipal Police issued a circular of interest and importance in connexion with the Goldenberg murder. This police "special" gives a list of the property of the deceased which has been missing from 24 Haining Road since the morning of the crime, chiefly articles of jewellery of considerable value (most of which should easily be identified) and a revolver. As is pointed out in the circular, the tracing of this property may greatly assist in identifying the murderers—the plural is used without any qualification. The list of stolen property is as follows:—

One gent's foreign gold finger ring set with a diamond weighing 5½ or 6 carats.

One gent's foreign gold finger ring set with two small diamonds, a d one ruby in claw setting, weight of each diamond about ¾ carats.

One gent's foreign gold Masonic finger ring having two eagles embossed on seal.

One open faced nickel watch.

One open faced 18 carat gold very heavy chronometer watch, Swiss make. Inside back case is a description in French of medals awarded the makers at Paris exhibitions.

One gent's 14 carat gold chain, about 12 inches in length, ½ inch long flat links joined by small gold rings.

One gold penknife about 3 inches long, with the two steel blades, rather rusty.

One German military pattern 9 m.m. automatic pistol bearing the maker's name "Luger," together with the number of a German regiment stamped thereon. This pistol also bears the monogram either "R.H.C." "R.H.N." or "R.C.H." and the magazine will hold 10 rounds.

One "Milner" safe key.

One key ring and chain containing a few keys.

One door key.

which consisted of a firing party composed of members of the Machine Gun Company, the remainder of the Company, the armoured cars, and the officers of the Corps, led by Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O. The body was conveyed on a gun-carriage to its last resting place. Draped over the casket was the Union Jack, while the deceased officer's helmet and sword lay above all. Upon reaching the cemetery, the band played a funeral march, while his fellow captains took charge of the coffin, the firing party brining up the rear. The Rev. C. E. Spencer conducted the service. The pall bearers were Captains Grayrigge, Melville, Ensor, Olsen, Diniz, Dixon, Chieri and Stewart.

A large number of beautiful floral tributes were sent by the deceased's personal friends as well as by the various Companies of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and the Club and Societies of which he was member.

CHINESE WRESTLING AND BOXING

Magnificent Exhibition in the Old Style by Ma Liang's Experts at Nanyang

The best exhibition of Chinese boxing and wrestling and physical training that Shanghai has seen for many years took place at Nanyang College on Thursday afternoon. A great mass of visiting Chinese as well as the student body thronged the ringed arena, while scattered here and there was an occasional foreigner. The general standard of the performance was of a very high calibre, old residents of the district attesting the merit of the men.

Mr. Ma Liang, former governor of Shantung, and more recently resident of Tsingtao, had charge of the exhibition. Mr. Ma, now residing in Shanghai, is probably the most modern of Chinese leaders with reference to the benefits of physical training. It was through his personal efforts that the soldiery of Shantung attained their high standard of physical efficiency. Under the direction of Mr. Ma the company of 40 trained soldiers ran through the ritual of the boxing system. The entertainment was especially well received by the student body, who in their amateur way indulge in the same line of training that these experts portrayed for them. The physique of this picked body of men was well above the average of the ordinary soldier, and though most of them were from Chihli and Shantung and therefore somewhat of larger stature than the local Chinese, their muscular development clearly demonstrated what can be done by the Oriental in the matter of health and strength.

PRODIGIOUS FEATS OF STRENGTH.

Probably the most interesting and noteworthy event of the afternoon was the act performed by Wang Tze-ping, generally known as *Da li-sze*, the Chinese champion strong man—the native Sandow. He manipulated an amateur dumbbell put together of two circular blocks of stone on a two inch wooden bar. This dumbbell of 180 pounds weight was hoisted easily, then spun in the air with one hand, the arm being fully raised. His second feature consisted in pressing up with two hands a bell of 250 pounds, whirling it and allowing it to settle on his shoulders, the head tucked between his arms on the chest, while, the twirling motion upon his back and shoulders continued without assistance. The third and most spectacular event was a typical homeside strong man stunt. Flat on his back, with feet extended in the air, he placed on them the big dumbbell, took into his raised arms the second bell, while a companion stretched himself over the trestles made of the two bells. Five men clambered on to the larger bar on the legs, and to the one making the bridge with his body was given still a third bell of 120 pounds weight. All this weight he supported until a child with flag was set

above all. Allowing 840 pounds for the six men, 550 for the dumbbells and 50 for the child, the total mass sustained in the feat was 1,440 pounds, nearly three-quarters of a ton. A troupe of wrestlers, acting very similarly to foreign athletes, using the catch-as-catch-can grasp, but differing in that a fall consisted in being thrown to the ground in any position, came next on the programme. Lui Hui-ting and Wang I-sen-teng, champions of Chihli province, were among the favourites and disposed of their rivals with no difficulty.

The usual other features of a Chinese boxing class provided most of the afternoon's sport. The method of defence in most cases was the *San tsu quen* or as the name means, the three sticks; nowever spear against spear, sword against sword, or spear against sword or any combination of various forms of swords, spears, daggers, and sticks was used. An unguarded man went barenanded against the swordsman and disarmed him, using the latter's weapon to deal the deathstroke. The two-pronged spear, *tsu ya chao*, or literally the new moon fork, named by the resemblance to the queen of night, was cleverly handled against the broadsword, *Da Tao*.

Concluding the sport were two personal protégés of Mr. Ma Liang, children, a boy of seven and a girl of eight, who used miniature weapons of the same type as the older fellows, showing themselves to be worthy exponents of the science, by their fast jumping, long leaps, sinister darts and retreats, charges and ripostes and inimitable gymnastical gyrations.

At the annual meeting of the Kobe Branch of the British Association of Japan, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. R. F. Stephen, Chairman; Mr. G. R. Jackson, Vice-Chairman; Committee: Messrs. B. E. Kozhevar, H. L. Mullins, G. D. Waters, A. E. Cooper, G. W. Guttridge and N. F. Abdulali.

SUICIDE through shame at returning home in disgrace is believed to have been the cause of the death of a student of Nanyang Middle School, who was found on November 30 hanging from the post of his bed in a room at the Oriental Hotel. It was ascertained through the deceased's brother-in-law, who resides in Avenue Road, that the student's father, an official in Tientsin, was informed that his son was neglecting his studies and accordingly sent a servant to bring him home. He met the deceased in Shanghai, but the latter eluded him by jumping off a moving tramcar in Nanking Road. The following day he took up residence at the Oriental Hotel, going straight up to his room at 9 p.m. and was not seen again until the following morning, when found hanging from the bed post by the room boy. Artificial respiration was tried without success, although there were faint signs of life in the body.

Russian Refugee Problem

The problem of Russian refugees in Shanghai is said by the Chinese press to have been the subject of special reference to Peking by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. He has wired to the Waichiaopu informing them that 6,000 Russians are reported to be at Fusan awaiting transshipment to Shanghai, where already there are several thousand who have difficulty in maintaining a livelihood. The Commissioner accordingly requests that steps be taken to prevent the arrival of additional refugees in Shanghai.

WHAT is believed to be a record billiard break for Hongkong was made a week ago by Mr. A. J. Osmond, ex-champion of the Colony, while playing against Mr. A. F. Remedios at the Catholic Club, when he scored 224. Earlier in the game he had scored 30, 28 and 42. During the big break he scored frequently off the red, but on reaching the 224 mark he just missed a difficult screwannon.



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**A SURGERY IN
A TWO-INCH BOX**

CORRESPONDENCE

A NEW RELIGION IN CHINA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—May I call the attention of the Chinese Church as well as the missionaries through your valuable paper to a new religious institution known as the Tao-yuen (道院) that is now springing up mushroom-like in the provincial capitals and the important business centres? It claims to be a combination of five religions:—Christianity, Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism and its chief god is known as Old Ancestor (老祖). St. John's tablet is one of the several as the representative of Christianity. Those who enter the Tao-yuen can at the same time remain a believer of his own religion. This is regarded as the beauty and the comprehensiveness of this new movement. But how can a Christian worship Old Ancestor and the lesser gods? This is idolatry.

There are five altars in every Tao-yuen and each altar has a ouiji board. Two are in frequent use; one is an oracle and the other, a healing medium. One who wishes to consult the boards can write his question on a piece of yellow paper and then burn it or kneel down and pray. As nobody else knows his question, the answer must be the proof of the existence of the particular god and his power. There is this much to say about the answer, that it is capable of being interpreted to fit in with the question. The healing-board gives prescriptions what an ordinary doctor will prescribe for the patients. These boards often draw pictures, write poetry and good penmanship, etc., and yet the two men who are the medium are often times ignorant and uneducated. Men are admitted to the Tao-yuen by one of these boards and when admitted are given new names. Those who come to answer the questions and to give the prescriptions through the ouiji-boards are either gods or famous men. And one can ask for an appointment with any one with whom he wishes to have an interview.

The great majority of the members are prominent men—the Tuchuns, the civil and the military officials, the wealthy merchants, men educated in mission schools and even Christians and a missionary. The Hupeh Tuchun is the head of the Tao-yuen at Wuchang, the Shanghai Defence Commissioner is the head of the Tao-yuen under his jurisdiction, and the Shantung Tuchun covets very much the honour to be the head of the Tao-yuen at Tsinan, but Old Ancestor does not think he is good enough for the position. All the office-bearers of a Tao-yuen are appointed through the ouiji-board.

A few months ago, a national conference was held at Tsinan

when the Red 卐 (Wan meaning 10,000) Society was organized. This is meant to be its Red Cross Society. A well-known foreigner was present, consulted the ouiji-board and even asked for, it is said, and had an appointment with our Lord. This interview has been published in their official magazine. I am now trying to secure a copy of this paper. He has been awarded their scripture and their medal (both as charms for protection and as honours not easily bestowed) by the Old Ancestor. He is being exploited by these people to get converts from among the Christians. If he, a missionary who has been in China for so many years, can find no conflict between his entering the Tao-yuen and his remaining a believer of Jesus, why cannot you? My reply is that either he has been misrepresented or he has made a compromise to gain friends among the high officials. Moreover, he represents himself only and not any Church and much less the whole Christian body. It is only fair to his fellow Christians that he should make his position clear and definite in their official magazine.

Yours, etc.,

ARCHIE T. L. TSEN.

Nanking, Dec. 1, 1922.

CHILD LABOUR.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—I have read with interest Mrs. MacGillivray's letter in your Friday's issue, and beg to say that I am in entire agreement with the views expressed. It is indeed very gratifying to see a foreign gentleman like Dr. MacGillivray so enthusiastic in the welfare of another nation, and I do not see any reason why we should consider his suggestions at all impracticable. China of to-day, as we are all aware, is the scene of all sorts of troubles, political and social; and of these social troubles child labour is one. If we are unable to assist in the bettering of the political conditions, we ought at least to perform our respective parts to solve the social difficulties. In this respect, Mrs. MacGillivray's letter is not only a challenge to the local churches and clubs, but assuredly a good piece of advice to the Chinese public.

As to the mills to which she refers in particular, I would assure her that still more serious cases than these may be found in the semi-adults (shall I call them so?) pulling richas in the Chinese districts. I am a Chinese, but I do not wish to hide Chinese faults because I am a Chinese. At any rate, we consider the suggestion of giving child labourers half-day education and half-day work very advisable, if only the mill-owners have enough sense of duty and sacrifice to carry it out.

I am, etc.,

C. S. WANG.

Shanghai, Dec. 2, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—The question of the education of the Chinese lower classes is one of great importance and the query arises:—Does our Municipal responsibility end with supporting a few high class Chinese schools? A large part of our revenue comes from taxing these people, besides which there are benefits such as band, parks, etc. in which they do not share, in respect to which we might spend more on their education. It is obvious that the wages paid to industrial workers, as well as to much of the labour employed by our very Council is not sufficient to keep them and at the same time pay for educating their children: indeed it is often admitted by those responsible that it is necessary for every member of a family no matter how young to work in order to provide the barest living. If this is so, then the responsibility for their education must rest either with their employment or with the community. If, as it is said, there is no Chinese Government support for schools inside the Settlement, then it would seem that the duty falls on the Council. Our education system is under consideration just now and it may be found necessary to modify it into some form of giving grants, grants based on the tax returns of the different groups of nationals, and let them conduct their own schools. Similar grants might be made to a Chinese Educational Committee who would be responsible to the Council that the money was used to the best advantage for all and would cover the ground now lacking, or be supplemented till it could do so from their side. There is little doubt but that we could rely on our Chinese friends for hearty support in any scheme where education is concerned and hereby we might remove one of the great difficulties in the way of remedying the evils of child labour.

I am, etc.,

F. O. R. WARD.

Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1922.

PONIES' NAMES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR, I have for many years wondered, and so I believe have others, why some pony owners name their ponies as they do.

A glance at say the "Field" racing reports, would perhaps make the naming of Shanghai racing and paper hunt ponies an easy task.

There seems no reason why many of them should be given ludicrous cognomens.

At the present time our Race books and of course starting boards are too frequently a cause of laughter to those who attend the race meetings.

There is often something in a name. I therefore suggest that reasonable and sensible ones be chosen for the ponies, in order to avoid making a mock of those plucky little beasts.

Nowadays the reports of our racing go much further than the

boundaries of Shanghai; as do likewise, those of the splendid donations to charity made by the Shanghai Race Club.

Hence my desire to see the owners who, together with the jockies and ponies, provide us with such excellent sport, consider the question of "names" a little more seriously.

I am, etc.

F. AYSCOUGH.

Shanghai, Dec. 4, 1922

THE GREEK REVENGE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your article in your issue of the 1st instant dealing with the executions in Greece, shows that there are exceptions to the rule and that there are at least some Editors in the Far East who follow Greek and Near East politics and who make a conscientious study of the questions they handle before expressing their opinion to the Public.

You are of the opinion that the executions were "unjust" and we respect your opinion, as we realize it is impossible for you to know all the details of the crimes committed by these executed expoliticians. Other papers, however, have thought otherwise and much ink and heavy headlines have been used to condemn the whole Hellenic nation as "barbarians," etc., without giving the matter a second thought. We, therefore, wish to be given the opportunity to put before the world—as I am sure will soon be done by the Greek Government—the real facts that led to their condemnation and also the present Greek Government to permit the carrying out of the decision of the Court that has condemned them to death.

In the conscience of the Greeks these persons were traitors and the news of their execution has come to us here as a relief rather than as a surprise. You rightly say that it was the Greek people who brought them with "Tino" into power just two years ago and this, unfortunately, is the general opinion prevailing abroad. But please consider the following facts:—

In the elections of November, 1920, the combined opposition to the Venizelist party won the day by a majority of a mere five per cent. Fifty-five per cent. of the votes went to the Royalists, the People's Party (Gounaris), the Reformists (Stratos), the Socialists and the Communists, and a solid 45 per cent. to the Venizelists. Consider that the thousands of Turks that we have in Greece have voted against M. Venizelos and also that the newly liberated Greeks were not permitted to vote (Provinces not annexed to the Kingdom).

Consider that the Greek nation has been mobilized since 1912 (the first Balkan War) and that the youth of the country have been away from their peaceful occupations for eight to ten years. At the

time of the elections, the nation needed peace. Parents and wives needed their sons and husbands. The country was tired of war.

The unfortunate, sudden and mysterious death of King Alexander gave a golden opportunity to the Royalists to bring back "Tino" and his clique. The Royalists' platform was peace and reconstruction. I remember the speech of Gounaris to his electorate at Patras. He promised peace. He told his electors and the Greek nation in general that King Constantine was a national hero, a victim slandered by the Venizelists to the world. He promised to make Greece the land of milk and honey, and before all he promised demobilization. They won the elections with the nominal majority above mentioned and that is how they came into power with the undesirable "Tino." They were warned by the Allies by their Note of November 20, 1920, that the bringing back of Constantine to the throne would be considered by them as an act of enmity and that it would mean the breaking up of the alliance between Greece and Great Britain, France and Italy. Notwithstanding this, they brought "Tino" back (December 19, 1920) and the rest is only recent history for me to recount here.

Taking the above into consideration, is the Hellenic nation to blame—to the extent it is blamed to-day—for bringing them into power, and is the nation "barbarian" because it has condemned them to death and executed them according to the laws of the land? It is rather strange to see the world aroused ready to condemn a whole nation for punishing six public servants, when the same world, the same world public opinion is left untouched by the wholesale murder of hundreds of thousands of Christians in Asia Minor. It is strange to see the world calling the Hellenes "barbarians," particularly Europe and the Allies, after having used us, when they needed us during the War, for the cause of civilization (?). They were later on civilized enough to arm the Turk against us and lead him into Europe.

It is indeed very painful for us, the Greeks, to see Great Britain breaking off diplomatic relations with the Hellenic nation—an act she should have done when "Tino" was brought back in 1920. If she did not wish to mix in the internal affairs of a free country then, she should not have done it to-day. In 1920, the whole destiny of a friendly nation was at stake; to-day, six traitors have been shot. A friendly nation like Great Britain should have left to the Greeks the task of working out their own salvation. We shall have to do it, even if we momentarily displease a great friend and an old ally.

Hoping that you will find space for these lines in the valuable columns of your paper and thanking you in anticipation.

I am, etc.,

EMMANUEL P. YANNOULATOS.

Shanghai, Dec. 2, 1922.

BULL-FIGHTING.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Is it permissible to refer to a leaderette of yours, a few days ago, in which you suggested that the French Municipal Council has authorized a "bull-fighting" establishment to be shortly established in their Concession. Your article airily touched on the combined gratification of "sadistic tastes" and sentiment. As a consequence, your columns were filled with diatribes from contributors anxious to prove that they had carefully availed themselves of the opportunity to visit such unhallowed scenes during their world-wide travels, and expressing their superior horror at the possibility that such shocking performances should be contemplated here. If your original informant had taken the trouble to inspect the notice over the gate of the compound then in process of being enclosed for the show, he would have seen the words "Ox Theatre." The Chinese is "Niu Hsi" and the character "Hsi" merely implies tricks of skill. There is now a Circus matched with ring.

I have seen and handled many of the performing animals, which are nice tame little bulls, similar to the Brahmin cattle we saw in the bullock carts at Colombo, but a little larger. It was about as probable that the French Council would authorize public torture exhibitions, or *auto da fè*, and the idea that the Chinese, who have a superstitious regard for the life of oxen, would be likely to torture and kill bulls, as the Spaniards do, is absurd. A very casual inspection of the live stock now in the Ox Circus grounds will convince the visitor of the fact that the "bull-night" clamour was egregious bosh. Steeplechases, prize fights and cinema "stunts" afford far more scope for "gratifying sadistic tastes."

I am, etc.,

BOOKWORM.

Shanghai, Dec. 2, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The community will, I am sure, read with delight "Bookworm's" letter in to-day's paper concerning the bull ring: let us hope he is accurate in his statements.

On the other hand, my dear young Copperfield, as Mr. Micawber would say, the community has reason to be grateful to the British Women's Work Association for having acted.

We should also thank "Bookworm" for his display of elegance of diction and purity of style: what a charming personality he must have.

I am, etc.

NA-POO.

Shanghai, 4th Dec. 1922.

CHEKIANG FLOOD RELIEF.

CAMPAIGN FOR \$1,000,000.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A most interesting meeting was held on Sunday afternoon in the Ningpo Guild Hall, which was packed to the door.

Mr. Chu Pao-san was in the chair and gave a few opening welcome words.

Thereafter General Ho Feng-ling, as representing President Li Yuan-hung, read a special message from the President wishing the campaign great success.

Mr. H. G. Simms, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, sent a short message to the meeting, enclosed with his apology for inability to attend owing to another engagement (address enclosed).

Mr. H. Wilden, Consul-General for France, sent an apology for absence on account of sickness.

Mr. W. E. Souter gave an address on the famine need and the methods to be employed in the distribution of relief.

Mr. Wang I-ting, Bishop Graves, Messrs: Lo Pa-hung, Wang Phing-wei, Yuen Lu-tung and representatives from Hangchow and Ningpo, and others, also gave short addresses.

During the meeting, subscriptions to the amount of \$102,000 were inability to attend owing to another \$300,000, which will make sure that 10 of the team's will return the amount aimed at, viz. \$400,000. But that leaves \$600,000, to be raised; and, as Bishop Graves pointed out, for a need in the adjoining Province and with so many Chekiang people in Shanghai, the Shanghai Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee and their friends can raise this amount if all work together.

I am, etc.,

WM. E. SOUTER.

Chinese-Foreign
Famine Relief Committee
Shanghai, Dec. 4, 1922.

MR. SIMMS' GOOD WISHES.

In the letter mentioned above Mr. Simms said in part:—

This is a real Chinese effort to raise funds for their own people in dire need of food and clothing, and I cannot speak too highly of the energy and enthusiasm which the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee is putting into the work, which shows a true spirit of charity and interest for those unfortunate people who are suffering from flood and famine.

As one of the Vice-Chairmen of your Campaign Committee I am doing all I can to help, and, as you know, we foreigners are trying to show our interest in a practical way, and I am sure the foreign community will gladly respond to an appeal so evidently receiving such large backing from the Chinese community.

In a philanthropic campaign of this kind Chinese and foreigners gladly join hands, but I know there are many wealthy Chinese people

in Shanghai who will write cheques for handsome amounts, not only that their names be inscribed on a memorial tablet in the public park at Hangchow, but because the need of starving people calls for a response from each right thinking man with the means to render assistance.

MR. SOUTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. W. E. Souter said:—

At this inaugural meeting of the campaign for \$1,000,000 you have heard about the efforts of our Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee in seeking to raise this money.

My part in this meeting is:—First, to say something of the need of the famine-stricken people—and second, to say a word or two as to our organization for distribution of the funds received.

On the first point I need not give you details of districts where the disastrous typhoons piled up sand and stones as high as 20 ft on the arable land; or tell you of other lands and homes laid waste by water; or how salt water has made large areas salt and unfit for crops for two years at least. I say, I need not give this meeting more in detail on the need, for in both the Chinese and Foreign Press full details have been published from both Chinese and foreigners resident right in the midst of stricken districts.

I want to emphasize the real need for relief. The presence on this Committee of influential Chinese and foreigners of Shanghai, and the fact that a number of them have been meeting every night (for hours at a stretch) for the past month devising ways and means to raise money, indicates how much suffering really exists. Further, some of the well known foreigners of Shanghai have come forward to lend a hand to their Chinese friends in their large-hearted effort to secure funds for the famine stricken people.

On the second point:—The Distribution of Funds—I want to make clear that the relief will be given, so far as possible, in grain, and, where it is feasible, in return for some work of a constructive nature; but of necessity, there will require to be a large measure of food given to the women and children and old men.

We are now collecting detailed results of investigation made in the affected districts by Chinese and foreigners. On this detailed authenticated report, the relief will largely be given.

This distribution is being handled by International Committees centered at Hangchow and Ningpo, and on these Committees and their Sub-Committees are the Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries and business men, both Chinese and foreign, and no better guarantee of efficient distribution can be obtained.

Our Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee here keeps a supervision over the whole work and both Chinese and foreigners on this Committee have wrought together for a period of years and handled enough famine distribu-

tion work to enable us to make the necessary arrangements for a wise division of funds in the famine areas.

In closing, I wish success to the campaign and as I know (from the inside) the amount of work the Campaign Committee has already put in, I can only say that they deserve success in raising even more than the one million aimed at.

BRITISH POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The closing of the British Post office in Shanghai removes a landmark of which we Britons have all been proud, and the disappearance of which will cause deep regret in the heart of many of us. I think that all who have had occasion to use the British Post Office will agree with me that we invariably received from the Chinese staff great courtesy, efficient service and attention, and my object in writing to you is to suggest that we Britons might club together, and show to the Chinese staff of the British Post Office, in some substantial manner, that we have not been unmindful of the courtesies and service we have received at their hands in all the years of their service. I feel sure that such recognition of their services would not only be appreciated by the Chinese who have served in the British Post Office, but would have a good effect on others.

I am, etc.,

A BRITON.

Shanghai, Dec. 1.

"SCORNE WITH UNFAITHFUL WORDS."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Kindly let me have a few line in your justifiable paper, that I was boarded on a tram car which down from Carter Road up to Range Road at about 1 p.m. yesterday. On that time it was very crowded in the 3rd class, therefore I got in to 1st class. When I entered the 1st class a foreigner (seems like an American) looked upon me for a while, that I was not nicely dressed, then he pushed me and scorned me with unfaithful words. Fortunately, I have learned some English and can talk a little. So I took justice to debating with him. Then his face became blushed and talk no more.

At length I thought myself if I was a country man or arrived Shanghai only a few days ago, how I shall be threatened and insulted.

I believe, there are not only the above mentioned foreigner abused his power in such an impolite way. Therefore, I have this matter accordingly written as a warning to others.

With many thanks for your insertion,

I am, etc.,

POOR DRESSED CHINESE

Shanghai, Nov. 30.

HANKOW CRITICISM IN THE BANDIT CASE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The missionary body in Hankow, now augmented by numerous refugees from various parts of Honan, has been very vociferous and sometimes unjust, in its criticisms of the military authorities in Honan, and particularly unjust in its attacks upon the Diplomatic Body for its supposedly indifferent and dilatory attitude towards the Honan bandit situation. The missionaries have, however, found in the editor of the "Central China Post" a spokesman who has outdone them in enthusiasm and who, in his enthusiasm, has written editorially not only libellous but highly abusive opinions which, it is hoped in the Peking Legations, do not express missionary views.

Shortly after Dr. Schurman's recent visit to Lungmen, in the course of which he was General Wu Pei-fu's guest for two nights and a day, a bearer of rumour and gossip from Mien Chih Hsien, which is just west of Loyang on the Lung-Hai railway, arrived in Hankow and after a talk with the editor of the "Central China Post" inspired him to write an editorial, dated November 21, upon Wu Pei-fu's neglect of the bandit situation in Honan which closed with the following undignified paragraphs:—

"Then the foreign Ministers have shown about as little interest—as far as is known—in the sufferings of their nationals at the hands of the bandits as Wu Pei-fu himself in the case of his own people. No action has as yet been reported as having been taken by the British Legation. The French has made a stir and has threatened, it is reported, to 'take steps' unless the French citizens in captivity are released and justice done, but the matter still awaits the decision of the home government. The United States Minister, Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, actually went to Loyang and interviewed Wu Pei-fu, but without bringing much comfort to his nationals in tribulation. He received a great reception. The General is a charming man when so disposed, and he has an English-speaking secretary who could give lessons to Wellington Koo in the gentle art of make-believe. Between them they loaded up the Minister with a wealth of promises and he went away happy. He did not see nor consult with the American citizens then in Loyang, and it is said he agreed with Wu Pei-fu that men who adopt the high calling of missionaries must learn to accept all the risks involved. It is further stated that his attitude has given great dissatisfaction to the missionary body, and that strong protests have been sent home to their boards by several American Missions. Perhaps Mr. Schurman has been mesmerized by Celestial incantations, like his predecessor Mr. Reinsch who, when he passed through here recently, had lost his wits altogether.

"Lastly, General Wu Pei-fu is at present occupied with, to him, much more important affairs. Although he has several ladies in his inner apartments his legal wife is dead, and he desires to fill her place by marrying a Manchu Princess from the forbidden city in Peking; thus he is busy building a palace and laying out gardens and grounds. Under these circumstances he can hardly be expected to be keen on

fighting just now. Beyond these he may have other perplexities, but (the above is the sum of what we have learned."

Apart from the fact that the insulting references in these paragraphs to Dr. Schurman, Dr. Reinsch and General Wu Pei-fu would be entirely uncalled for and shamefully scurrilous, even if the writer were convinced that both Dr. Schurman and General Wu had grossly neglected their several duties, the 'sum of what he has learned' is for the most part a compendium of silly misinformation.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.

The writer of this letter happened to be staying in the garrison headquarters of the 3rd Division a few miles from the city of Loyang when Dr. Schurman and his party arrived there and was present at all of the interviews with Wu Pei-fu and his advisers and staff officers. The conversations are very clear in his memory.

Dr. Schurman did not go to Loyang to take up the question of the captured missionaries with General Wu Pei-fu. This does not come within the functions of a minister plenipotentiary. He is not expected to take up such issues directly with provincial authorities, but through the Chinese Government, leaving such negotiations as are necessary to the local consular authorities. Upon his arrival in Loyang, however, Dr. Schurman was received by General Wu Pei-fu and was lodged in the "palace" among the "gardens and grounds" which, according to the story carried from Mien Chih Hsien, are for the gratification of the Manchu princess, and are now overrun with the General's ladies, according to the same account. Having been brought in such close contact with the most powerful military figure in the neighbourhood and having just consulted with the American Consul-General in Hankow and with missionaries from Honan at the same port, Dr. Schurman felt it his duty to discuss the bandit situation with General Wu and to learn from him what he or his military subordinates proposed to do. The actual conversation took place after dinner on the evening of Saturday, October 28. The writer has not had permission from either Dr. Schurman or General Wu to publish what was actually said, but feels that after the absurd statement that they agreed that the missionaries "must learn to accept all the risks involved" he is warranted in giving an outline of what was said without specific licence from the principals in the conversation.

Prior to the dinner the writer asked General Wu's chief political adviser to tell General Wu that Dr. Schurman wanted to discuss the plight of the captured missionaries, whereupon General Wu suggested that we discuss it at dinner. One hundred and fifty officers were present at the dinner, however, and the occasion demanded so much discussion of other topics that the bandit situation did not come up.

After dinner therefore the writer asked General Wu if he was willing to take up the discussion, to which the General made the characteristic reply: "Why not?"

GEN. WU'S EXPLANATION.

The writer therefore opened the discussion at the tea table by remarking that Dr. Schurman wanted to inquire about the condition of the captured missionaries, the prospects of their release and the measures that were being taken to suppress brigandage. During the discussion which followed, the English-speaking secretary, who happens to be a shy youth of 22 with a good knowledge of the usual bookish English learned in Chinese schools but with none of Mr. Wellington Koo's experience, did not participate. After the writer's opening remark, a Chinese friend of the writer's who had accompanied him from Peking, did the translating but expressed no opinions of his own either in Chinese or English. General Wu outlined the situation as he knew it then. He explained that the bandits were ex-soldiers of the Chao Ti command who had adopted kidnapping as a political measure and had demanded, not ransoms, but incorporation in the Chinese Army. He said that he had offered to buy their arms, and had several times raised his quotations on the value of the arms. He did not believe that if he were forced to fight them the bandits would carry out their threat of killing the missionaries or of putting them in the front line, but he admitted that while he was moving troops and negotiating at the same time he had to consider this threat and act accordingly. Therefore he was prepared if the bandits showed a desperate disposition and if the foreigners seemed to be in real danger to agree to the incorporation of the bandit troops in the army on the condition that they be stationed elsewhere than in Honan and not placed under his command. He had had unconfirmed reports that the two engineers and one missionary had either escaped or had been released by the bandits. As it happened this was not true, but neither Dr. Schurman nor General Wu had more accurate information before they parted. Dr. Schurman quoted the missionaries whom he had interviewed to the effect that missionary opinion was against the incorporation of the bandits into the regular army because it would establish a precedent according to which any band of rascals who in future desired to be put upon the Ministry of War pay roll would only have to seize a few foreigners to be given legal status as soldiers. General Wu appeared to think that no such compromise would be required and expressed the (now mistaken) opinion that the missionaries and engineers could be released within a few days through the negotiations then going forward for the purchase of arms. Dr. Schurman exacted from the General a statement that he would secure the release of the mission-

aries within the shortest possible time and General Wu repeated himself and gave it as his opinion that he would have them restored to their stations within a few days. Dr. Schurman could do no more than accept these assurances at the time and the fact that Wu Pei-fu, who was speaking frankly and directly, then underrated both the power and determination of the bandits is no reflexion upon either the American Minister or the Diplomatic Body.

BRITISH LEGATION ACTIVE.

To go further, the British Legation has not been idle nor indifferent in the matter and the fact that no Legation has seen fit to inform Mien Chih Hsien or the "Central China Post" of the steps taken in Peking or in Honan cannot be accepted by the missionary body at large as damning evidence against the Diplomatic Body. A few days after the American Minister's return to Peking informal representations were made upon his initiative to the Waichiaopu. Shortly after, again upon Dr. Schurman's initiative, a formal protest was lodged. In the meanwhile the military in Honan, who had undoubtedly underestimated the strength of the bandits at the outset and who had been restrained from taking active military steps out of consideration for the safety of the foreigners already in captivity, had made up their minds that nothing but punitive measures would appeal to the bandit imagination and had distributed themselves accordingly.

Now the proposition before the Diplomatic Body is a very delicate one. It is suggested by the missionaries in Hankow, whose woes moved the "Central China Post" to such virulence, that an international commission of missionaries and Legation representatives be formed to negotiate with the bandits independently of the military authorities. Foreign opinion in Peking, even in circles most sympathetic with the missionaries, is strongly opposed to such a measure. It is rightly argued that it would only give the bandits "face" and fresh determination in their resistance to either reason or force coming from the Honan authorities. It is possible that an inter-Legation deputation will go to Honan but it will work with the military and not at cross purposes with them. While the Diplomatic Body is still bringing all possible pressure to bear upon the Waichiaopu, just to keep Chinese official interest alive, the American Legation and others have been in direct communication—necessarily informal—with the military in Honan and are apprised of their plans and movements.

Having gone so far in what might be considered impersonal explanation, the writer cannot resist the temptation to express a purely personal opinion upon the editorial which appeared in the "Central China Post" and the informants from Honan who inspired it. The writer of the editorial quoted above is obviously unfit to

direct public opinion in this or any other country and should be dealt with on the strength of his peculiarly insulting editorial by the authorities which enjoy jurisdiction over him. The missionary who supplied the misinformation for this editorial and gave the editorial writer an opportunity to slander an American ex-Minister, an American Minister and a high Chinese official with no regard whatever for facts is obviously unfit to purvey information, religious or otherwise, to the Chinese people and should be dealt with by those responsible for his maintenance in this country.

The writer knows perfectly well that the sentiments expressed in the "Central China Post" cannot possibly express studied missionary opinion even in Honan and the Legations know it or they could not be expected to take much more interest in the missionary situation in that province; but it is the writer's opinion that if these sentiments could, by any possible stretch of the imagination be laid to the door of the missionary body as a whole, not only the Diplomatic Body but Wu Pei-fu as well would be perfectly justified if they let the missionaries stew in their own juice or extricate themselves by virtue of the eloquence of the "Central China Post." The writer also has reason to know that this attitude is reflected in many influential foreign circles in Peking. It would therefore appear that the various missions are now called upon either to endorse the position of their champion in Hankow or to repudiate his authority as a spokesman so that both Chinese and foreigners know where they stand. Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,

T'AL-KANG.

Peking, Nov. 28, 1922.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think your article on the Chinese Post Office, in to-day's issue, rightly expresses the apprehensions of the public, and it is to be hoped that this article will stir up the officials of the Chinese Postal Administration to institute improvements, particularly in regard to parcels. Please allow me to relate my experience.

On Monday I received a notice from the Chinese Post Office, asking me to call for a parcel. I called there at 2.45 p.m., and found a howling, struggling mob, three or four deep round the counter, except at one end, where I saw several foreigners, amongst them three ladies. Three Chinese were leisurely dealing with the various forms, stopping at frequent intervals to have a little chat, or light cigarettes. Three foreign postal officials were nonchalantly looking on, making no effort whatever to speed up the Chinese clerks, or to see that the unruly mob was made to keep order. On two occasions a foreigner had to assault Chinese for forcibly trying to push a lady

away from the counter. I heard this lady say, pointing to her parcel, that she had been there for over an hour, that her parcel had been frequently handled by the Chinese clerks, and that no effort was made to expedite its delivery to her. After waiting for 20 minutes I went away, and then sent a Chinese. He waited for an hour and a quarter, but had to come away without the parcel.

I went to the Post Office again yesterday, and again had to wait 20 minutes before I got my parcel. During that time two foreign officials were looking on, but did little to expedite matters. While I was there an obviously wealthy Chinese, who was said to be a relative of one of the clerks, and who, another clerk stated, was connected with the post office, came in to have a chat with his relative. This clerk left his work unattended for over 10 minutes to talk to his relative.

Your article put the situation mildly, but I think that those who have had any experience of the service now being given by the Chinese Post Office will agree that the manner in which parcels at least are handled is a disgrace. The postal officials complain that they are hampered for room. If that is so, why did they not make the necessary arrangements to rent additional premises to cope with the inevitable increase in postal matter? I understand that the old German Post Office belongs to the Chinese Government. Why cannot that be utilized to deal with some of the extra work? We are now being called upon to pay increased charges, and the least we are entitled to is the same service we had before these charges came into effect.

I am, etc.,

K.

Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1922.

A SCHOOL FOR CHINESE SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Are there other housekeepers in the western district, who, like myself, wish to give their house servants a chance for some education, yet have not time to teach them?

We foreigners in Shanghai take our servants for granted, as a part of the household machinery, and only at rare intervals realize them as individual men, citizens of the country where we stay as more or less welcome but on the whole, well treated guests. Our closest contact with the social problem is in our relation with our own servants. If we deplore ignorance, inefficiency, and graft, are we doing our part, through the training of our servants, to raise the general level?

After some searching for someone willing to undertake classes for servants at a convenient time, I found that the institutional church on Hankow and Thibet Roads, in the Old McTyeire property, would start classes if there were

really a demand for them. The secretary of the church has announced that they will offer a trial course of two months, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from two to four o'clock. English, Chinese and accounting will be taught, and some wholesome recreation given. The charge is two dollars for the course, perhaps too much for the boys themselves to pay, but if the employers will share the expense, the servants might pay half or a third.

I am eager to see this class succeed, not only because I want the two boys in my own house to have the chance, but also because I feel that we foreigners owe it to China to help on a bit the Chinese who come thus close to us. I understand that others than servants will be admitted to the class, which will be known as "Workers' Educational Class." The classes start on Friday, December 8, and enrolment can be done any afternoon.

I am, etc.,

E. S.

Shanghai, December 5, 1922.

THE U. S. LAW OF NATIONALITY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I would like to have this question answered through the paper.

If an American citizen marries an English lady, and the ceremony takes place in Shanghai, and later the happy couple have children, the husband remains, according to the new U.S. Law, an American citizen, and his wife becomes neither American nor British, what will their children be? Chinese?

I am, etc.,

JOSEPH E. GURIOVSKI.

Shanghai, Dec. 2, 1922.

PIMPLES ON 3 WEEKS OLD BABY

Turned To Blisters. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"When my baby was about three weeks old small pimples broke out which gradually turned into blisters. She could not sleep on account of the irritation and wanted to scratch all the time. She did not have a decent night's sleep for a long time.

"A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a free sample. After a fortnight's use the blisters began to disappear and at the end of a month she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. O. Mitchell, 71, St. Lawrence Rd., Prince Rock, Plymouth, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment exclusively for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE SHANGHAI HOCKEY LEAGUE

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Hockey League was held in the committee room of the Shanghai Rowing Club last Friday. Mr. H. M. Mann (President) was in the chair, supported by Mr. J. Forbes Caie (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer) and the attendance included representatives of all local Clubs interested in this game, which has certainly experienced a revival in Shanghai.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman, commenting briefly upon the report and statement of accounts, mentioned the fact that there was a balance in hand of \$26.29.

The report and statement of accounts having been passed, the Chairman referred to the improvement shown in hockey last season as a result of the knock-out competition and said that he would later ask for the views of those present as to competitions to be held this season.

Finally, he suggested that the name of the Shanghai Hockey League be changed to that of the Shanghai Hockey Association, and this suggestion was carried without dissent.

In introducing the business of the election of officers for the season, the Chairman referred to the excellent services of Mr. J. Forbes Caie, as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, during a period of seven years. The following officials were then elected:—President, Mr. H. M. Mann; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Collins; and a committee to consist of one member of each Club having membership of the League (or Association) to complete the general committee.

In a general discussion of matters that followed the formal business of the meeting, reference was made to the suggestion that those who have represented Shanghai in Interport hockey matches should be entitled to an Interport blazer, and it was suggested that this matter should be put before the committee which governs the subject.

From a call made at the meeting, five teams signified their willingness and ability to enter the League competition—Shanghai Hockey Club, "A" and "B" teams; S. M. Police, the Endeavourers, and the Club Lusitano.

It was decided that competition play should start on Saturday, the 9th instant, and that the former "knock-out" competition should be replaced by a League contest—the committee to decide whether teams should play home and away matches or meet each other once only. The only difficulty with regard to a decision seemed to be that of grounds and dates.

It was decided that the subscription for each Club that was a mem-

ber of the Association should be \$10, with an additional subscription of \$5 for each team taking part in the League.

Before a very friendly discussion came to a close the Chairman announced that he had learned during a recent visit to Tientsin that the northern port were anxious and likely to send an Interport hockey team to Shanghai during the Easter holidays of next year.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting: Growing Needs of U. S. Court: Judge Lobingier's Review

The ninth annual meeting of the Far Eastern American Bar Association, was held at the United States Court Room on Monday afternoon, Judge Lobingier presiding. The minutes of the last previous meeting were read and approved. The following new members were elected: Mr. Isador A. Landesman, Mr. Walter Chalaire, Mr. Elijah Anthony, Mr. Sidney A. Moss and Mr. Gustave Lang (Associate membership). Mr. M. N. Zankl's resignation was accepted.

The Association voted to cooperate with the International Bar Association (provided such action in no way affected its relationship with the National American Bar Association) and the following members were chosen as delegates to the Convention of the International Bar Association at Manila, January 11, 12 and 13, 1923: Judge Charles S. Lobingier, Maj. Chauncey P. Holcomb, Dean W. W. Blume, Mr. Roland S. Haskell, Mr. Ferno J. Schuhl, Mr. Leonard W. Hartigan, Mr. Theodore E. Simmang (Tientsin).

The Secretary's report was read and approved.

In the course of his annual address the President said that the past year had been unusually fruitful in occurrences affecting the legal profession. The Washington Conference took action of special interest to all lawyerse in China in providing for the appointment of a Commission to investigate and report upon native legal and judicial conditions here. The commencement of the Commission's task had been postponed, at the request of the Chinese Government, until next autumn, but when it did come this Association should be able to render it considerable assistance in gathering correct and reliable information.

Two cases before the Supreme Court during the year related to the work of the United States Court for China and, in each, that Court's jurisdiction was upheld. The first, decided on January 3, 1922, had a direct bearing on the court's probate jurisdiction, it being an action, commenced in the District of Columbia, against a consul, whose authority in such cases, derived from the same source as the court's. The second case was an application for

a writ of *certiorari* to bring up for review a judgement of the Court of Appeals affirming a conviction for contempt by the United States Court for China. The application was filed in August, during vacation, and dismissed upon the re-opening of the court in October.

The President said that he had been able while in Washington, to have the court's fee bill readjusted. Ever since its organization it had been working under a fee schedule promulgated for the consular courts in 1864. This had long been ridiculously inadequate. A long step had thus been taken toward making the court self-supporting.

He was also able to secure some valuable contributions to their library from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. One of the notable achievements of that institution was the publication of a large number of some of the standard but rare classics in that subject. These were to be supplied to their court library.

It was his privilege to represent this Association at the Conference of Bar Association Delegates held in Washington on February 23 and 24 of this year to consider the raising of standards for admission to the bar. Before adjournment the Conference adopted a resolution recommending two years of law school study as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. The President said he believed the time had now come to raise the standards in this jurisdiction as nearly as possible to the same level as at home. All candidates for admission, he thought, should pass an examination on the law peculiar to this jurisdiction.

The rendering of the Court's decisions available to the bar and the public in book form—a goal toward which he had been working for a long time—was realized early in the year by distributing the first volume of *Extraterritorial Cases*. This contained the decisions down to June of 1920.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The expansion of the Court's business had been such as to render inadequate all pre-existing equipment. Up to February 25, 1914, the President said, when he assumed charge of the court, only 375 cases had been commenced. Now the number had grown to practically 2,000, with new cases almost every day. Business in the outside districts had grown correspondingly, necessitating longer terms there, but the situation in Shanghai seemed to require almost continuous sessions. The simple truth was that the work had grown beyond the capacity of one individual and some relief must be found or the business could not be disposed of. He had averaged more than eight working hours each day, including holidays, since July, and the work was still behind.

One very simple solution would be the enlargement for the Commissioner's jurisdiction. If it were made equal to that of the Court Commissioner for Alaska, it would include civil cases up to \$1,000, U. S. currency, criminal cases involving a gaol sentence, preliminary

and final orders in administration cases, and in the absence of the Judge, preliminary injunctions. Such an exercise of jurisdiction by the Commissioner would materially relieve the court and would enable it to devote its attention exclusively to the more important cases. Legislation was also needed to render assault cases in the outside districts cognizable by consuls, the possible penalty at present being beyond the limit of their jurisdiction.

Their Association was now entering upon the ninth year of its existence. There was now a strong and solidified local membership of more than 30, with about an equal number outside of Shanghai. There should be no difficulty in finding among this number excellent material for the Presidency and he would ask them to relieve him from further service in that office. In retiring now after eight years as President he desired to express his sincere thanks to the Association for its expression of confidence in re-electing him so often and for the loyal support which it had always given him.

Judge Lobingier was thereupon elected President Emeritus of the Association. The following were the other officers elected:

President ... Mr. Stirling Fessenden
Vice-President for
China south of the
Yangtze ... Mr. Roland S. Haskell
Vice-President for
China north of the
Yangtze ... Mr. Theodore E. Sim-
mang
Vice-President for the
Philippines ... Judge James Ross
Secretary ... Mr. F. J. Schuhl.

BRITISH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Formation of a Red Cross Branch

An important meeting of the Social Service League of the British Women's Association was held on Monday at Headquarters, with Mrs. C. Gordon Mackie, the new Chairman of the Social Service Board presiding. As the matter under discussion concerned the general policy of the Association, Mrs. Mackie, after a few words of introduction called upon Mrs. E. M. Gull, to take the chair. In introducing the speakers Mrs. Gull stated that the meeting had been called to consider the feasibility and advisability of forming a British Red Cross Society in Shanghai. Mr. Ashley M. Harris, Executive Secretary to the American Red Cross in Shanghai, would give them the benefit of that organization's experience, Mrs. Alex Samson, well known for her Red Cross nursing work during the War at Fulham Palace, Rochester, would offer her views, and Miss Venn-Brown, who was familiar with the history of the British Red Cross in Australia as well as the practical working of the British Red Cross during the War, would summarize its work.

Miss Venn-Brown paid a tribute to the value of the branch of the British Red Cross formed in Australia, outlined the history and general organization of the British Red Cross during war time and emphasized the value of the assistance and gifts given to the men as messages from the women at home. She urged the formation of Red Cross detachments against a moment of crisis and as possible assistance to the S.V.C. Mr. Harris outlined the peace-time policy of the American Red Cross and referred to the convention of the League of Red Cross Societies now being held in Bangkok, which is considering a programme for the work of Red Cross Societies in the Orient; he stated that its decisions would influence their policy. He hoped that there would be a British Red Cross Society formed as it would be of great assistance in the Oriental Branch of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mrs. Alex Samson gave a very convincing statement of the value of the Red Cross detachments' training and the great aid they rendered during the war, illustrating with personal experiences in Fulham Palace and also in the Hospital for Limbless Soldiers and in air raid work in London. Miss J. Robinson also paid a tribute to the practical value of the work and many others spoke to this effect.

After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted—Resolved: that the British Women's Association take steps towards forming a branch of the Red Cross Society in Shanghai. It was proposed by Mrs. Graham-Barrow, seconded by Miss Robinson, that Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson be asked to serve as Hon. Secretary and to write to British Headquarters for fuller information and instructions as to how to organize.

THE Hon. Charles B. Warren, American Ambassador to Japan, is in Peking at present for a stay of two or three weeks and will probably visit Shanghai before returning to Japan.

In the course of an article advocating the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for Hankow, the "Central China Post" points out that the Chinese people are not naturally addicted to cruelty, and that much of that inflicted on the lower animals is due to the lack of imagination. Some years ago, it is pointed out, the Chinese in Hankow started a Society for the Salvation of Dogs, the idea of which was to purchase from the Municipal Council the wretched, half-starved pariahs which the authorities had impounded. The proposal was to ship them across the Yangtze to Wuchang, on whose grassy fields they might enjoy a happy existence. This was duly carried out, but unfortunately all the dogs found their way back again to Hankow, and the Municipal Council found it necessary to raise the price of the dogs to a prohibitive figure and so the society came to an end.

SPORT

SHOOTING

London Rifle Club's Victory
over Shanghai

The North London Rifle Club fired off their match on September 30 last and made a fine score of 981 against Shanghai's 978. Mr. W. L. S. Alton, the Team Secretary of the North London Rifle Club in his letter to Mr. Collaco the Secretary of the S. R. A., said that on receipt of the Shanghai cable in May he realized that they were up against a stiff proposition, and waited to find a steady day to fire, which turned out to be September 30, "when the contest started the light was dull, but good, and there was only a slight steady wind, and the conditions at 500 and 600 yds. were practically unaltered. Their team included many famous shots and a good many city men, such as A. G. Burr, a well known city accountant and A. G. Fulton, whose father has also won the gold Medal. In addition, it was represented by this year's champion, W. F. King and J. A. Smith, winner of the King's Prize in Australia; McSweeney, winner of the Bisley Aggregate in 1921; W. L. F. Alton (team Secretary), one of the best-known shots on the common and Elgood, another very fine shot, who this year only missed the bronze, the silver and the gold medal in the King's Prize competition by one shot in each case.

The following are the detailed results:—

NORTH LONDON RIFLE CLUB.

Names.	200	500	600	Total.
H. G. Burr	35	35	34	104
A. G. Fulton	35	31	34	100
J. A. Smith	33	32	34	99
N. F. Cross	35	34	30	99
D. McSweeney	35	32	31	98
W. C. Young	31	33	33	97
J. Elgood	32	34	31	97
W. L. F. Alton	31	32	33	96
W. F. King	33	34	29	96
W. McCurnock	33	34	28	95
	333	331	317	981

Rifles used:—Seven short and three long.
Ammunition used: Canadian and Cordite Mark VII.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Names.	200	500	600	Total.
L. J. Hughes	33	34	35	102
W. E. Sauer	34	31	35	100
F. W. Snape	34	32	34	100
R. I. Ito	34	32	34	100
R. F. Wilner	34	34	31	99
C. Reeves	33	34	31	98
O. L. Ilbert	33	34	31	98
E. I. M. Barrett	33	33	28	94
C. Luthy	33	33	28	94
A. M. Collaco	34	32	27	93
	335	329	314	978

Rifles used:—Nine long and one Springfield.

Ammunition used:—1909 Mark VI.

LADIES' GOLF CLUB

A New Record for Kiangwan

During November, three one-day competitions have been played, namely, a Bogey, a "tombstone," and the club foursomes, also the season medal and a "sprat" competition have been running throughout the month at Kiangwan, and the Club Cup at Shanghai. The number of entries for the one day competitions has been most disappointing and it is hoped members will support them better.

The bogey competition was won by Mrs. S. A. Sleep, 2 up; the "tombstone" by Mrs. Tweedie Stodart, who finished near the 19th hole; the club foursomes by Mrs. H. H. Fowler and Mrs. Lofting, with a score of 86—1=85, and the "sprat" competition by Mrs. Tweedie Stodart, with 24 sprats. The season medal was also won by Mrs. Tweedie Stodart, with a score of 83. In the Club Cup at the Shanghai Course, Mrs. Fletcher, 49—4=45, and Mrs. P. Matheson, 57—12=45 tied for the spoon and Mrs. S. A. Sleep was second with 52—6=46.

Mrs. Tweedie Stodart, when playing in the "tombstone" competition made a score of 83 for the 18 holes, thus establishing a new record for the course for a lady player.

INTER-SOCIETY GOLF

St. Andrew's v. St. George's

Through the courtesy of the Shanghai Golf Club, the annual match between St. Andrew's Society and the Royal Society of St. George was played over the Kiangwan course on Sunday in ideal weather, and resulted in a rather easy win for the Scots by 21½ points to 12.

Mr. E. F. Goodale, in the absence of the President of St. George's Society, and the donor, Mr. E. F. Bateman, presented the cup to Mr. C. J. Scott, President of St. Andrew's Society, and remarked that all Englishmen present must agree that the Scots, through winning the match three years in succession, thoroughly deserved to become its possessors outright.

Mr. C. J. Scott, in a neat little speech, said that it was rather hard on the Englishmen that the Scots should have beaten them the three first years since the cup was presented, adding that he felt sure Mr. Bateman would have liked to see it competed for during many years before either Society won it outright. The cup would be added to the treasures held by St. Andrew's Society and would be on view annually on the night of the Caledonian Ball, displayed along with Scottish regalia, thereby keeping Mr. Bateman's name for ever green in the memory of members of the society. Mr. Scott had pleasure in announcing that one of St. Andrew's oldest and most prominent members had kindly promised, in the event of the cup being that day won outright, to present another cup to be competed for by the two

societies in an annual golf match under similar conditions, such conditions to be left to the committee of the society.

This annual match is a very pleasant event, bringing-out as it does that spirit of friendly rivalry which has existed since the union of the nations. Details:—

ST. ANDREW'S		ST. GEORGE'S.	
J. B. Ferrier	1	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	0½
C. T. Beath	0	W. J. Hawkins	1
K. M. Cumming	1½	Dr. N. H. Bolton	0
P. Peebles	1	W. S. Clay	0
H. M. Little	1½	Capt. Sutton	0
A. Gray	1	E. Lester Arnold	0
Capt. J. Dewar	1	Col. Marr Johnson	0
C. W. Porter	1	C. M. Campbell	0
H. R. Malcolm	1½	R. J. Bowerman	0
C. M. G. Burnie	0	C. H. Hopkins	1
J. Oswald	1	C. G. Humphrys	0
J. O. Macdougall	1	W. Wakeford	0½
Dr. R. J. Marshall	1½	R. P. Melhuish	0
A. B. Lowson	0	R. M. J. Martin	1
R. G. Macdonald	0	K. E. Newman	1
E. M. Ross	1	R. E. Stewardson	0
C. Richards	1	F. G. Harrison	0
F. Ferrier	0	W. P. Hodgkinson	1
A. W. MacPhail	0	G. Burton Sayer	1
C. J. Scott	1	E. F. Goodale	0
(Pres.)	1		
	15		6½

FOURBALLS.

Ferrier and Beath	1½	Barrett and Hawkins	0
Cumming and Peebles	1½	Bolton and Clay	0
Little and Gray	1½	Sutton and Arnold	0
Dewar and Porter	1½	Marr Johnson and Campbell	0
Malcolm and Burnie	0	Bowerman and Hopkins	1
Oswald and Macdougall	1½	Humphrys and Wakeford	0
Marshall and Lowson	0½	Melhuish and Martin	1
MacDonald and Ross	0	Newman and Stewardson	1
Richards and Ferrier	0	Harrison and Hodgkinson	1½
MacPhail and Scott	0	Burton Sayer and Goodale	1½
	6½		5½
Grand Total	21½	Grand Total	12

THE JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

New Record at Hongkew

Playing in the November monthly cup, competition of the Junior Golf Club Mr. C. H. Hopkins created a new official record for the course, doing a 73 for the 18 holes. At the start he had bad luck, for he required six for the 1st, a hole which on more than one occasion he has done in two—a brassie shot on to the green and then a longish putt. Notwithstanding this inauspicious start he completed the first nine holes in 39, and making no mistake on the second half he registered a 34, thus making 73. Hitherto the record held been held by Mr. F. W. Tower who several years ago did a 74. This new record is all the more interesting from the fact that Mr. Hopkins is a comparatively new player on the links at Hongkew.

THE SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

A Win for Mr. H. Maitland on Shake Down

Conditions in the country were again very trying on Saturday and there were many incidents, mostly unpleasant, but these did not form the main topic of conversation around the club fires afterwards. The members of the Hunt were too busy offering their congratulations and speculating upon the future career of the most promising of the younger riding men. Mr. H. Maitland only came out as a jockey in the autumn season, but successes have fallen thick upon him. Now, in addition to his victories on the flat and over the sticks, he has carried off the premier honours in the second hunt of the season.

There was no heavyweight pink won this time, the card reading:—

1. Mr. H. Maitland on Shakedown
2. Mr. J. Edgar on Barrhill.
3. Mr. S. Lieu on Oldsmobile.
4. Mr. Y. Morimoto on Kasuga.
5. Dr. Billingham on Appledore.
6. Mr. J. Johnstone on Blazing Corn.

M. C. C. CRICKET TOURS

Queenstown, Cape of Good
Hope, Nov. 30.

The M.C.C. to-day beat a North-Eastern XI by an innings and 145 runs. Jupp (M.C.C.) made 89 runs. Fender (M.C.C.) took 4 wickets for 2 runs in the North-Eastern XI's second innings. The scores were as follows:—

North-Eastern XI 1st Innings. 53, 2nd Innings. 44. M.C.C. 242.—Reuter.

Kimberley, Dec. 2.

In a match between a Griqualand West cricket team and the M. C. C., which opened to-day, the former made 198, N. Tapscott contributing 57. The M. C. C. made 237 runs for five wickets before stumps were drawn. Woolley made 83.—Reuter.

Kimberley, Dec. 4.

The M.C.C. beat Griqualand West by eight wickets. Scores:—Griqualand West, 198 (Tapscott 57) and 198; M. C. C., 353 (Woolley 83), (Mead 68, Sandham 68) and 42 for two wickets.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 5.

In response to Mr. F. T. Mann's cable asking for a wicket-keeper to be sent out owing to Livesey being injured and Brown ill, Street (Sussex) sails for South Africa on Friday.—Reuter.

Inter-Varsity Athletics

London, Dec. 1.

In the inter-Varsity relay running races which took place at Cambridge to-day Oxford beat Cambridge by 3 events to 2.—Reuter.

HOME FOOTBALL

English and Scottish League Results

London, Dec. 2.

The following are the results of to-day's matches:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 3, Arsenal 2.
Sheffield United 1, Aston Villa 1.
Blackburn Rovers 0, Manchester City 0.
West Bromwich Albion 1, Bolton Wanderers 1.
Middlesbrough 4, Burnley 1.
Cardiff City 2, Stoke 1.
Chelsea 2, Huddersfield Town 2.
Sunderland 3, Everton 1.
Liverpool 0, Newcastle United 2.
Tottenham Hotspur 2, Notts Forest 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION.

Aberdeen 1, Alloa 0.
Albion Rovers 2, Celtic 3.
Ayr United 1, Hibernians 1.
Clyde 2, St. Mirren 1.
Dundee 0, Raith Rovers 4.
Falkirk 1, Motherwell 0.
Hamilton Academicals 1, Morton 1.
Hearts 3, Partick Thistle 0.
Rangers 4, Airdrieonians 1.
Third Lanark 1, Kilmarnock 2.—Reuter.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society (for Chinese) acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a cheque for \$250 from the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club, part of the proceeds obtained for charities, etc., by race meetings held under the auspices of the Club during the current half year.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL

Table of Results

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

S. R. C., 0; S. F. C., 0.
Engineers, 4; St. Xavier's F.C., 0.
Public School, 2; Police, 1.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

S. F. C., 3; Public School, 0.
S. R. C., 13; Police, 1.
Customs R.C., 2; The Navy, 1.
Club Lusitano, 2; Hanbury School, 1.
St. Xavier's 5; Rangers, 3.

INTER-COLLEGE GAMES.

Nanyang, 1; St. John's, 0.
Shanghai College, 2; Soochow, 1.

RUGBY.

S.R.F.C.: Colours, 11; Whites, 3.
Scottish Co., S.V.C., 6; Machine Gunners, 3.

THAT the average life of a Japanese is as low as 30 years while that of the European is nearly 50 is a startling fact, according to a publication just issued by the Japanese Department of Home Affairs. The pamphlet has been compiled by order of the Government for the purpose of improving for sanitary conditions and the daily life generally of the Japanese. The work, which bears the title "Primary Lessons in Hygienics" contains a lot of statistics and much useful information. Needless to say, there is no mention of birth control in the compilation.

WHERE AURORA SPANS THE SKY IN FLAMING BEAUTY

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

HUMANITY ON ITS TRIAL

IV.—A PROGRAMME FOR MANKIND

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland on October 29
1922, in Union Church, Shanghai

"This is the mystery of His will . . . that in the dispensation of the fulness of times He might gather together in one all things in Christ. . . in whom we also have received an inheritance."—
Eph. 1.91.

This is the last of a short series of sermons bearing on the trial of humanity of which we have been made of late so acutely conscious. We have seen that it is caused by the extension of our world—the sudden extension in recent times, and our moral failure to respond to this growing claim. The law of our being requires that the part should live for the whole—a law which was brought home to us in the old story of Reuben and Gad on the threshold of the Promised Land, how these were bidden to "go before their brethren armed and help them until they also had won their rest." This unselfish service, however, demands a sufficient motive, and that brought us last Sunday to the thought that humanity has its champion and owes him all its faith. We considered then the spirit of Christ as our motive: it remains to consider his purpose as our programme.

I want you to think of our Christian Faith this morning as a programme. When we engage in Biblical discussions or denominational controversies, our minds inevitably turn back to the past, and we forget the forward look of Christ and the prophetic quality of the Gospel. Christian hope has nothing like the place it ought to have, and so our faith goes limping.

THE FORWARD LOOK OF CHRIST.

Take the Epistle to the Ephesians and feel how it reaches forward. It was written because Christ has a programme. I might even say because Christ is a programme. The Epistle is almost breathless with the effort to express its inspiration. Like a glider finely poised the argument appears to be settling down, when up it goes again, soaring into regions of hope. Some fresh vision constantly appears to summon the Apostle's thought before he has finished his sentence. And in order to give you a text that is grammatically complete, I have had to break its conjunctions. At any rate it will serve to give a sense of the Christian programme. "This is the mystery of God's will . . . that in the dispensation of the fulness of times He might unify creation in Christ. . . in whom we also have received an inheritance." This truly inspired utterance is just a fuller expression of St. John's great word, that Christ came into the world not to condemn but to save it. And what a rest it gives to the mind, what a renewal

of our courage to realize that this work of God is going on and that in His will is our peace, to turn away from the confused policies, the trivial personalities, the decaying institutions, the anarchic movements of our time, and lift our eyes and faith to this vision of a divine purpose, which, being as it is in Christ, signifies a programme for humanity. "This is the mystery of God's will, the establishment of a new order where everything will be centred in Christ.

THE ROOT OF THINGS.

(1) The first thing God is working for through Christ is manhood, beginning with that readjustment of our nature that sets us right with God, our neighbours and ourselves. Christ gets to the root of things—"In the beginning" the Bible says you find God, and it is at the beginning of the human programme that you find Christ. You have to get back to that beginning to find him, to discount your spiritual position and moral achievement and begin again as a child. Just as it is in rowing. Some men think they can row when they go up to the university because they have done their best on the river. But they have to start all over afresh, to get the basis of a good style. And so with the Kingdom of Heaven. A man finds Christ in his willingness to make a new start, just as the prodigal son discovered his father in the true sense when he gave up the pride of his alienation. No programme of human improvement will land us anywhere, except in pretence and disaster, unless we accept Christ's word for it that the start has to be made with a new quality of manhood.

There are secondary arguments for abstaining from things perilous or for indulging in things religious. But it is neither abstinences nor observances that get to the root of the matter; no, nor services and activities. It is rather a question between the will of a man and the Son of Man himself. "Will you be made clean Will you be made whole?" The programme begins in the heart, because there is the making of manhood, and that is the province not of the Church but of Christ. Only thus can there be that integrity of mind, that spontaneity of will, that happy loyalty of heart which are the alphabet of the human programme.

A distinguished statesman the

other day defined his party programme by the adventures he would discard and the burdens he would avoid. His opponents no doubt will recommend measures of reconstruction. And by much considerations the public mind will be divided. Ministers of the Crown and their kind have to deal with these perishable programmes. But a minister of the Gospel knows he has a much sounder task, knowing that nothing that is done will endure unless it has first been traced by the invisible finger of God. What matters most of all is the strengthening of manhood for the bearing of burdens and the facing of adventure.

CLASS FEELING.

(2) The second objective that stands out clearly in Christ and in Him alone, is mankind. First manhood, i.e. man viewed inwardly, secondly mankind, i.e. man viewed individually. The present confusion and distress in the industrial and political world has arisen from our partial treatment of man, that we reserve our respect for those who belong to certain classes or parties or nations, refusing it to the individual as such. There are jingoes who have nothing but contempt for a man if he happened to be born a German. Communists nourish the same blind enmity for one who is a capitalist. The unco' guid often have no eyes or understanding for a publican, an actress or a jockey. There are people of a cheap education out here to whom a coolie is of less value than a horse.

This refusal to have anything to do with mankind, but only with those people who come into the categories we approve, is a defiance of the Christian spirit. The Kingdom of Christ knows nothing of classes or masses, partisans or factions, but is concerned with the individuals of which mankind consists, and as Christians we are to approach everyone with the respect Christ bids us have and the understanding He will teach us to have.

The Kingdom of Greece came to grief for all its philosophy through these contemptuous divisions of mankind. Imperial Rome lasted far longer by virtue of the law that gave mankind its rights. But the real rights of mankind cannot be rendered by law, but only by the spirit of good will that believes and hopes the best of all men. That is the task of Christendom, and because Christendom refuses it is being punished. It is indeed no light task to pierce through conventions to the individual worth of mankind. Yet, as Dr. Inge has just been saying to the British Association, science never treats things in the mass but in its parts. Still more true it is that love can never be content until every individual of our race is lifted into the

respect of his fellows and into self-respect.

HOBBS AND ST. PAUL.

(3) Finally the programme that centres all things in Christ visualizes *humanity*, i.e. mankind viewed together as a whole. The philosopher Thomas Hobbes had a frontispiece to his famous book on political theory, depicting a vast Man made up of innumerable men. That vast Man he meant for the State in which their rights and powers are merged. St. Paul also, and long before in Ephesians, pictured a vast Man into whose stature we were socially to grow. But with the apostle it was not the state but humanity in which we are completed, and the vital organ of that Humanity was Christ.

That is the third conception on the strength of which human politics can be turned into a real programme. It is something to work for when each feels his relation to the whole, and serves the head through his fellow members. The final goal of Humanity, the harvest-home of creation, is peace, and this idea has recently been presented to us by a speech from the late Premier of Great Britain to Free Church leaders, by a sermon of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the League of Nations, and a manifest of Dr. Jowett to the Churches in general.

What are we to say to this, and how can we take up this crusade when we see forces on the horizon that are merely nationalist or racial, and, as in the case of the Turks, find sanction for violence even in their religion. It is obvious that peace cannot be enacted in these circumstances by a Tsar or even by a Conference. It is a case of a step at a time. And surely the first thing to build is the comity of Christendom. So long as Christian nations are armed against each other it is futile to talk of a World peace.

Christendom must be united first, and that can only be accomplished, as it seems to me, by an international Church that has no interest in state patronage or designs on temporal power—a free Church in a fettered world. United Christendom would be safe against the world with a small combined army, and that army need only operate on behalf of the oppressed.

But not a step will be taken in this direction until the Church accepts the clear programme of Humanity which is lit up by the name of Christ. There is a certain rivalry between the social and the individual gospels, and neither of itself is sufficient. What we want is an organic gospel which has its roots in the redeemed soul and its fruits in a redeemed humanity. That human programme is the divine harvest. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest that He will send forth labourers into His harvest."

MRS. Grover Cleveland, wife of the former ex-president of the United States, is now in Japan. She is now Mrs. Preston of Princeton, New Jersey, having married a professor in Princeton University.

BROADCASTING

The Latest Marvel of Science

According to dictionaries the word "broadcast" means scattered, scattering at large or widely. This was formerly the accepted meaning of the term, which in itself is very general and common; but in the last two years there has grown up a very specific meaning, a meaning just as significant as the original agricultural derivation of seed scattering. To broadcast electrically is to spread knowledge of an infinite variety of natures, to transmit the spoken word to a friend, to sing into space, to "root" for your home team, to transact business or complete a deal, anything that can be accomplished verbally.

From wireless telegraphy it was but a step to the other wireless achievements—telephony and telephotography, the latter not so far advanced. Now the distributing of energy is done on a wholesale basis in America. But two years ago the first message was broadcast, when the presidential election returns were sent out. Then at the New York Electrical Show a noted singer sang for an audience round the city. She was encored by the amateurs, who were able to communicate through their sending outfits with her sending station. Thousands heard the returns of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight through this medium. These attempts were but a beginning, reaching those only properly tuned to "listen in." From the pleasure received by the mostly youthful experimenters with their home-made sets, it was but a step for commercial houses to utilize the opportunity offered for filling this need with the American public. Within two years this industry has grown to immense proportions, thousands of receiving sets being in daily use. The total number of listening stations amounts according to the latest estimates to three-quarters of a million, with not less than 200 sending stations, located in the largest centres of population, the listeners being scattered within range.

THE MECHANISM EMPLOYED.

The instrument necessary for receiving messages from the atmosphere is most simple in construction, especially in those commercial machines designed for use by the general public. That required for ordinary usage is a simple aerial, a tuner, a detector, an amplifier, and a reproducer. The purpose of the first is to draw from the ether the electrical impulse, and consists of a single wire under 50 yards in length or a pair of wires about half as long. The tuner is for the purpose of adjusting the instrument to the desired wave length, as all messages, depending on their nature, the station sending and the distance sent, have their own distinct length, ranging from several hundred metres to nearly two miles. Most sets are constructed for a certain range, outside which it is impossible to

receive, the cheaper and simpler registering from 200 to 900 metres. The detector satisfies or changes the energy from the sender to such a nature that it can be reproduced and heard, for in transmission of a message the spoken word is transformed into electric impulses, then on reception is converted into its original state. An amplifier must be used when the message is sent a distance, for the greater the distance the weaker the impulse. As its name signifies, it amplifies or enlarges by the aid of batteries that faint "word." The most modern form of amplifier is merely a vacuum tube of special make. Finally, for use in the home, in order to translate the electrical energy into sound waves, the reproducer is used. The head telephone as seen in the wireless cabins on steamships or in the moving pictures of a wireless operator, completes the equipment necessary to utilize the benefits of a broadcasting station.

Large audiences seated under a single roof or widely scattered on the seashore or along the banks of a river may easily be reached by a device which increases the volume of the sound to any degree desired. Ex-President Wilson addressed the sailors on their ships while at anchor in the harbour. Public announcements are daily made to crowds in the streets, while traffic may be cleared for the speeding fire engines by the use of an amplifier. Stepping the voltage system to the ordinary circuit in the city with proper amperage might easily break and shatter any windows receiving the full force of the vibrations at close range.

SOME OF ITS USES.

Is the wireless telephone of real value to the citizen of to-day? The answer is self-evident. The farmer may receive the latest quotation at ten in the morning instead of waiting for the evening or weekly paper, the traveller crossing the ocean can carry on a conversation with the present instruments with the office on the shore, after he has left port 72 to 84 hours, the stockbroker connects direct with his client, informs him of the market and closes the deal, all will be using the telephone without wires, in addition to the wired instruments.

Only last week despatches from London indicate the beginnings of broadcasting in England, the first permit having been granted. The Continent will follow closely. A powerful station for this city would be just what Shanghai needs. Lectures for the Chinese student could be offered. The man of the world could confer with his up-river agents. The government could facilitate its departmental activities by word of mouth. People in their homes might listen in to a concert, to a lecture, to a warning of danger, could have the station's orchestra playing dance music on a cold winter's night, could receive any and all messages the station had on its programme. China will not be far behind the world in taking up broadcasting.

LETTERS FROM A GRIFFIN TYPIST

By Rose Allen.

December, 1922.

DEAR KITTY:—Here in Shanghai we are so beleaguered of nations that I declare I have to refer to my passport constantly to remind myself that I'm an American citizen. For a time I really felt like a proper Italian when all the gunboats were here and every other thing was a party on one of the ships or a dance in town enlivened by uniforms. It made me feel so terribly ignorant not to know more than three and a half words of Italian and my High School French melted to nothingness as rapidly as an ice-cream cone on the Fourth of July.

Kitty, *carissima* (that's one word I did get to know, but don't pry into my language lessons), don't you think you could manage to have a Bill passed making the study of Esperanto obligatory in our schools? Think how it would help us out abroad. It's not so much that I want to be understood as that I want a language that no one else can understand. You might think that my French pronunciation would ensure me that distinction, but every now and then I get my meaning across.

But as we were saying, foreigners are pleasantly different and I was all for going to live in an ancestral palace in Napoli or some such, but I wasn't urged overpoweringly. I might do it even yet, however, for judging from the little sailor boys I danced with one evening at a marvellously nice party, the whole nation is charmingly polite. After the boats sailed away we had an interval in which I took up with several other countries, but returned to my earlier attachments when Prince Aimene came to town. Of course he's only a second cousin of royalty, but that's closer than I ever thought I'd get in Iowa Center.

He was travelling "*incognita*," which means that everybody knew just who he was, but not being announced as such, they could treat him just like a regular fellow and not be bothered with so much ceremony, which seemed to suit all around. A girl who came over on the boat with him said he was the joy and delight of the Deck Sports Committee, because he was ready for anything, even to "Are you there, Bill?" Now don't go circulating it round the Business Girl's Club that I'm writing home bragging about getting chummy with Victor Emmanuel's second cousin because as a matter of fact I saw him exactly once, and then in a crowd. When I'm a nice (I shall be nice, Kitty) fat (I'm afraid I shall be fat) great-aunt I shall forget some of the harsh facts and make the eyes of my little grand-nieces and nephews bulge with tales of celebrities I palled about with.

Some time back I was all for being a Russian. It hadn't appealed to me as so highly desirable until Pavlova came to town and then,

Sweet Daddy! but I would have given all I know about foxes as they are trotted and camels as they are walked if I could have been able for one rapturous moment to float in the air as she did, to the envy of dragonflies and thistledown. Well, I can't begin to tell you how I felt about it, but if ever she dances in Chicago you go to see her, no matter whether you have an Easter bonnet or not. I thought some of going to Russia as soon as trade gets a bit brisker there and some enterprising firm wants a secretary worth her weight in gold roubles; but the language rather discourages me. I call it downright deceitful to have an "h" stand for an "n." However could one read the street signs?

At present I'm by way of being a Pole, having been tremendously harrowed in my feelings by the sufferings of those refugees. I got Monty to get up a party for the relief dance last Monday because when charity takes the form of a dance we should all be benevolent. And seriously, Kitty, if the Polish Relief in America is soliciting suggestions for their Niles, Illinois, orphanage I think you could part with some of your small change to advantage. All I knew about Poles till recently was Thaddeus of Warsaw. How I wept over him and his boots when I found the book in the attic! I won't say that the prosperous "Polak" is necessarily romantic, but these Polish babies certainly ought to be saved, and the Russians quite as much. Please sic the Business Girls on them for their Christmas fund. I'll send you a lot of heart-rending material, and all true, too!

Just at present I've definitely decided to be Scottish, though I shall have to hurry to catch a Scottish husband before the British follow our example and allow a woman to retain her nationality instead of adopting her husband's. At present the problems of international marriages are more vexed than ever, because in the case of a British woman marrying an American she loses her British nationality according to their ruling, and according to ours she's not American. What then is she? I approve our stand, but I wish the style were general. But maskee laws, after that wonderful St. Andrew's Ball I'm determined to be sufficiently Scottish to justify me in learning the reels.

It's distracting to have Thanksgiving and St. Andrew's Day at one and the same instant, when either celebration would be enough to engage one's activities. What with turkey and fixings and haggis and a few appropriate beverages it was surely a full day!

I'm going to a play at the French Club, which I understand is going to be no end amusing and clever. The thing that appeals to me is that they are departing from usual custom and giving it in

English, which will add just about 99 per cent. to my enjoyment of play, if not to my knowledge of the language. I know it will be most enjoyable, but I just hope it won't intrigue me to the point where I want to become French. These sudden changes of enthusiasm are wearing and I can feel for the chameleon.

Good-bye, Kitten. In spite of my admirations I'm still at least 98 per cent. good American.

PHIL.

THE TELEPHONE

(By "A Mere Man")

Ring! Ring!

Central is silent.

Ring! Ring! Ring!

Central remains silent for a further five minutes. Then the operator, having related the latest sing-song scandal to his colleagues, betrays a little interest in his duty.

Operator: What number do you want?

We: West six seven three.

Operator: West six seven three?

We: Yes, West six seven three.

A few minutes elapse. The

operator then returns to the fray

Operator: You want West six seven three?

We: Yes, West six seven three.

Operator: Wait a minute please.

We wait two. The operator comes again.

Operator: You want west six seven three?

We (resignedly): Yes, that's just what I want.

A further few minutes elapse. The slave of inefficiency seems to be at work at last. We hear a whirring sound which makes us think that the connexion is being made. But we are disappointed.

Operator: You want West six seven three?

We: Confound you yes, and hurry up. (Patience has become restive).

After a while a voice—a sweet one this time—is heard.

Voice: Hello! (We recognize it: we are thrilled!).

We: Is that Alice?

Voice (languidly, somehow).

Yes. Who is—

We: Alice darling, this is Tommy speaking. Would you care to come—

Voice (hardly as responsive as we wish; but indignantly, decidedly indignantly): How dare you address me like that! How dare you! Who are you?

We are conscious only of the fact that some dreadful misconception has been made.

We (feebly): I beg your pardon. Isn't that West six seven three?

Voice: This is East six seven three.

Ring! We curse. Patience, that estimable virtue, shows signs of panic.

Ring! Ring! Ring!

Operator: What number do you want?

We: (We can't print this.—Ed.) Give me four nine nine.

AMERICA AND WAR DEBTS

"British Pride and British Honour Have Always been the Finest Collateral in the World:" No Doubt as to Britain's Ability and Readiness to Pay her Debts

A NEW YORK FINANCIER'S STATESMANLIKE PLAN

"Keeping Faith with Europe" was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. Alvin W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, before the Trust Company Division, American Bankers' Association Convention, on October 5, in New York. He said:—

A great many people think that the European situation does not touch us. Certainly business by and large is good—better perhaps than at any time since the Amistice. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Present conditions speak louder than words. Our exports, though showing diminution, are still substantial. There is a plethora of gold and a plethora of agricultural products, and while wages are high compared with international standards, there is also a corresponding increase in our consuming power. Why should we worry? This seems to be the viewpoint of the average superficial observer as he points to the empty kerosene cans bearing the American trademark strewn over the landscape of Central Tibet, or shows how Paris and Calcutta alike have a preference for the Los Angeles film, and boasts that the sun never sets upon the motor cars turned out in Detroit, not to speak of our surplus cotton and copper and food supplies which Europe continues to take with avidity. I am aware that some of us have publicly expressed the view that our export factor plays so small a part in the nation's business as a whole that even a violent disruption of our export business would not affect the nation's prosperity. A very sweeping and assertive statement, which everything in our national economy disproves.

In the year 1913 the world was at peace, and international trade was conducted under normal and peaceful conditions. During that year the value of our exports footed up approximately 2½ billions of dollars, of which two-thirds was taken by Europe. These exports included 66 per cent. of our cotton crop, 10 per cent. of our wheat and 8 per cent. of our meat products. Such was our trade with a solvent Europe—with a prosperous, thrifty and industrious Europe. The Europe of to-day is pathetically poor! I need not paint the picture. Potatoes and turnips took the place of American grain in practically the whole of Central Europe during the war, and, alas! it is to be feared that in certain countries potatoes and turnips may again become the fare of the masses.

Mr. Cravath, one of our intelligent international observers, recently wrote as follows:—

"It will readily be seen what a serious displacement of agricultural effort would

follow any permanent, radical reduction in our exports of agricultural products. The shock from this displacement would not be confined to the portion of our population engaged in agriculture. The diminution of the buying power of the agricultural population would automatically reduce production in many other departments of industry. The agricultural population, rendered idle by the reduction in production in the agricultural field, would seek employment in other activities, causing unemployment and reduction in wages. A readjustment would doubtless be accomplished after a sufficient number of years, but no one can measure the loss, distress, suffering and the lowering in the standards of living that would result in the meantime. Even though in the end the world would again be prosperous, the loss to the United States would have been irreparable, because other nations would have found means of getting on without, or themselves producing many of the commodities they have been in the habit of buying from the United States."

THE TARIFF WALL

The question uppermost in my mind is, how long is impoverished Europe going to continue to take our goods, keeping in mind besides that our impoverished foreign customers will practically be forbidden the approach of the American market by the erection of our tariff wall. For the first seven months of this year, preceding the erection of our latest tariff wall, our excess export balance had already shrunk from 1,361 millions of the previous year, to 455 millions, or approximately 35 per cent., the height of our excess exports balance being 2,671 millions in the year 1919. There is nothing more fatal for any country than to have on its hands an unexportable surplus—whether that surplus consists of commodities or credits, some of our friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

Surely, on purely practical and selfish grounds, we are vitally interested in the restoration of European solvency, and in the maintenance of her capacity to take from our abundance. It is our plain duty to accelerate the process of her rehabilitation. The two great rocks which bar the road—reparations and inter-Allied debts—have been made the main theme of this Convention. Respecting reparations, Mr. McKenna, in his very able and scholarly analysis yesterday, made two practical suggestions:—

1st:—That the immediate reparations demand be limited to what Germany's present foreign investments and balances may produce.

2nd:—That she be given a breathing space for a few years, and thereafter pay whatever her exportable balance may produce.

But this whole question of reparations touches us but remotely, and only to the extent that it is the fundamental element in

Operator: Four nine nine?
We: Yes, Confound you, four nine nine.

We wait perforce a minute, then another, and yet another, and then Miss 499 responds. (We are lucky At times the operators won't give us that connexion.)

Miss 499: What can I do for you?

We: A jolly lot. You can train those confounded operators of yours. I've been trying to get West six seven three for the last half an hour and then I'm misconnected. We—I—that—those—I—

Miss 499: Hello!

We (furiously) That—those—I—we—you—

Miss 499: I'll inquire into this and see what the operator is doing. What number did you say you want?

We (exhaustedly): West six seven three.

Miss 499: All right, I'll connect you.

And in a moment.

Voice: Hello, Hello!

We: Is that Alice?

Alice: Yes, Tommy, and what's the matter with you? You speak so disgustedly. What's wrong, darling?

We (referring to the telephone): It's so hard to be engaged.

Alice (in horrified tones): You are sick of our engagement? You don't love me any more?

Operator again: What number do you want?

We (angrily): Damn you!

Alice: Oh! Oh-h-h-h-h!

She rings off.

Operator: What number do you want?

We: West six seven three Heavens!

We again have difficulty in getting the desired connexion, but at last it is put through.

Alice: Who is that?

We: I say, Alice.

Alice: Don't you dare ever to speak to me again. I hate you! I hate you!

We: But—

But she rings off. Patience, that noble virtue, has long since been routed utterly.

Ring! Ring! Desperate, we call Miss 499.

We: Get me West six seven three.

Whirr! Whirr! Whirr! A minute's frenzy.

Miss 499: I'm sorry, but there's no answer!

In Tokio alone, it is stated, there are about 40,000 unemployed, and the number of callers at the employment offices amount to over 1,000 daily.

A previous notification relating to the fog signalling by diaphone at Waglan Lighthouse, Hongkong, is cancelled and the following substituted:—During fog a fog gun will be fired twice in quick succession every 10 minutes. The diaphone being in an experimental stage, due notice will be given when this is in working order.

the stabilization of the European Continent. The United States asked for no reparation and has got what she asked for. We have declined official representation upon the Commission. Signor Nitti has called the whole story of reparations "*un enorme equivoco*"—an enormous comedy of errors. But the *dénouement* seems to be in sight, since M. Poincaré has for the moment abandoned his bellicose attitude and has accepted the latest recommendation of the Reparations Commission. No one can find fault with Mr. McKenna's clear and logical conclusions—truth—facts—expediency—all these point the way. But the inevitable *dénouement* falls with a heavy hand upon France. France has spent up to now 90 billions of francs on the rehabilitation of her devastated regions, and the deficit of her general budget amounts to upwards of four billion francs. The French people have an admirable way of answering the call of their Minister of Finance, and the new loan which is shortly to be issued will find the same response as its predecessors. But even French thrift has its limitations, and, besides, the floating of loans does not go without its economic and financial dangers.

Leaving aside what Germany has already paid in kind and in cash, the reparation obligation has taken the following form:—Total 132 billion gold marks, divided as follows:—12 billion Series "A" Bonds with 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. amortization; 38 billions Series "B" Bonds with a like rate of interest and amortization; 82 billions Series "C" Bonds. What bearing has the proposed cancellation of inter-Allied indebtedness upon the reparations question?

BRITAIN'S PRIDE AND HONOUR.

The funding negotiations with Great Britain will take place, probably, in November. However willing or able Great Britain may be to meet her obligation, we may well find it inexpedient to accept her payment in strict accordance with the terms of the funding bill. Experience has demonstrated that the actual liquidation of so huge an international debt is far removed from an unmixed blessing to the creditor nation. But as to her ability to pay there is no doubt. Great Britain can pay, and, what is better, wants to pay. "The British Empire," the "Morning Post" wrote lately, "is built upon pride. Take away the Britishers' pride and they are nothing."

Speaking of the British indebtedness to the United States, Mr. McKenna tells us that Great Britain is prepared to honour her bond in full. Gentlemen, British pride and British honour have always been the finest collateral in the world.

As to France and Italy, does anyone really believe that our forgiving of their debts would in any way help the Allies to collect from Germany? Since France and Italy are perfectly safe in leaving out

of their calculations, for the moment at least, the amounts they owe to America, what immediate good could a cancellation of the debt bring about? In my opinion, cancellation of the debts would not in the least affect the present aspect of the reparations problem. "Oh, yes!" I hear you say, "cancellation, or, at least, a part cancellation of the debts, would probably be immediately answered by a cancellation of a corresponding amount of 'C' Bonds." Very good! But the "C" Bonds are but a mirage on the distant horizon, and when all has been said and done the reparations payments in the latest form are not even sufficient to touch the fringes of the "B" Bonds. Nevertheless, I do not want you to take this as an argument against cancellation; I merely want to point out that the Reparations Commission, whose duty it is to collect from Germany, would not find its difficult task lightened by even so drastic a measure as the cancellation of the inter-Allied debts.

About a year ago, I had the honour of discussing this subject before the American Economic Society, and I have since seen no reason to change my views. I said then:—

"The moment is ill-chosen to bring the question of the cancellation of the debt in so uncompromising a manner before our people. Economically speaking, we are at present a very much harassed people. The burden of the taxes, the difficulties and hardships brought upon us by deflation, make it very hard for the people at large to examine so important a question in the right spirit. Therefore, I propose that we should take a leaf out of Secretary Hughes' book and declare a holiday of 10 years for our Continental allies, during which the debt would be considered as non-existent. After the 10 years have elapsed, the question of the cancellation should be taken up again. I believe that these 10 years of an absolute suspension of the effects of the debt would create an atmosphere of judicious aloofness. We should then be in a much better position and also in a much better mood to approach so vast a proposition."

"After all, it will be granted that in 1931 things may look quite different from what they are now. Our debtors are hardy people, who have weathered more than one storm, and 10 years should witness great changes for the better in their affairs. But the point is not so much to wait 10 years in the hope that our Allies may be in a position easily to pay their debt; my proposition is not a veiled moratorium. I conceived it in the hope that, 10 years hence, conditions both in this country and abroad will have prepared a better terrain for the discussion of the problem."

The terrain for the discussion of the problem was at the time so little propitious, indeed, that, instead of the *beau geste* advocated by Professor Seligman and so many of our best minds, both in academic and financial circles, the Bill for the Refunding of the Allied War Debts was signed by President Harding on February 9, 1922.

NOT A SUMMONS TO PAY.

Quite naturally, the people and the press in Europe were far from pleased at the action taken by the United States Congress. Eight months have passed since the

signing of the Bill, and it will be admitted now that the Bill is anything but a summons to pay. The Bill merely creates a World War Foreign Debt Commission, which is authorized to refund the debts of the former Allied and associated governments, but, as has been pointed out in our discussion, the Commission's power is very strictly limited by the proviso that the time of maturity of these debts cannot be extended beyond June 15, 1947, at an annual interest rate of not less than 4½ per cent. Finally, the Commission's authority to refund the debt is to cease at the end of three years from the date of the passage of the Bill. In other words, the Bill means that a Commission of five should start negotiations with our debtors, but its power to refund the Allied War Debts is made dependent upon the proviso of a 25 years' maturity. Because of the very strictness of this limitation the Commission is practically precluded from refunding the war debts, and all it seems to be able to do is to discuss with the representatives of the foreign treasuries the possibilities of eventual payments. The Commission is told to try to refund the war debts, but only on condition that the maturity be not extended beyond the 25 years. If the Commission is unable to obtain from the debtor acceptance of the maturity stipulation, all it can do is to report its failure. The Bill—and this is the parting shot—graciously grants three years to the Commission to try and do its best. The Bill, I repeat it, is not a categorical summons to pay; it is an invitation to talk matters over. It undoubtedly serves notice to the Allied world that our people are not in favour of a cancellation. It does not at all warrant the criticism that America is an implacable, merciless creditor. The solution I suggested in Pittsburgh would have this advantage over the Funding Bill, in that it takes the question out of the realm of politics for a definite period.

In the meantime the important thing for us is to know how to shape our own financial and economic policies with an eye upon the European situation. We have not ratified the Versailles Treaty, we are not in the League, we are not on the Reparations Commission, but our abstention from the councils of the world does not preclude us from living in the midst of a world of which, whether we like it or not, we are a very powerful, but still a dependent, part. Our failure to occupy a seat at the Conference table in Genoa has certainly not lowered an asbestos curtain, financially or economically speaking, between Europe and us. Our State Department turns out polite notes declining invitations to attend international gatherings, but in the meantime our people subscribe to foreign loans, buy foreign exchange, or sell locomotives to countries whose credit rating is not even always very reassuring.

On the other hand, you will have noticed, for instance, that our peo-

ple have become less enthusiastic in taking up foreign loans, which certainly goes to prove that we are following as closely as possible affairs in Europe, and that our financial seismographs record even the slightest transatlantic tremors.

OLD-FASHIONED ECONOMICS.

Much gratuitous advice has been given to poor Europe. Europe is told to balance her budgets, to re-instate the gold standard, or failing this, to stabilize her currencies; to levy higher taxes—in a word, to behave according to the rigid precepts of a conservative political economy. Good, sound, old-fashioned economics, but they are the preaching of categorical imperatives about as impossible to comply with as the friendly advice to a man falling off the Woolworth Building, to whom one would say, "Go slow, my friend, better take your descent in easy stages; or, better still, go back to your starting place and don't fall."

History, after all, like the experiences of the individual, is the very best teacher. After our Civil War the recovery of the southern states, with their currency wiped out, their obligations repudiated, would have been delayed for generations had they not been a part of the greatest inter-state free trade area in the world. Free interchange of goods, commodities and service unhampered by artificial barriers was immediately resumed. I believe and hope that Europe will sooner or later profit by this experience in our history. It is high time, now that self-determination has been at least measureably accomplished—though not in all cases with full justice—that the snarling and bickerings and quarrels of Europe should cease and be replaced by sound principles, mutual understanding and mutual co-operation. It is high time that Europe should cease her criticism of the aloofness of the United States, and that the various nations get together for their mutual interests.

The British review, "The Round Table," observes that many Americans had felt acutely that the United States should take a hand in the work of reconstruction, but that these Americans had also felt that the greatest necessity of all was that the nations of Europe should begin to show some kind of European community. This is well said. America is very little inclined to play a part in the European concert, and when she receives the flattering invitation of assuming leadership she must refuse to accept the baton of a guest conductor. But America will not withhold her co-operation from a Europe which shows some sense of European community.

England, a creditor nation for more than a century, maintained her financial supremacy, not by collecting and spending, but by collecting and re-investing what she collected. The statistics of the growth of her foreign investments show that her foreign holdings have been steadily built up by the accumulation of interest. America,

a young creditor nation, with enormous sums of money flowing back to her in the form of interest and sinking fund payments, will necessarily be on the lookout for safe and profitable re-investment opportunities. The problem of finding markets for her exportable surplus of goods will be paralleled by a not less vital one—the finding of employment for her exportable surplus of credit. Not in the form of gigantic international loans—I must confess that my imagination stalls when they are under discussion—but the future holds for the American investor countless attractive opportunities which, as time goes on, he cannot afford to neglect, if once Europe gets together on safe, sane and practical lines. That such a movement is going on on the Continent is without question. There are innumerable instances where these sifent forces—constructive, friendly, co-operative—are actively at work. A loan to Austria guaranteed by her former enemies; German Treasury Notes assumed by British and Dutch banks; a French group and a German group coming together in an effort to effectuate on a practical basis the reparations in kind; the Soviet government recognizing the vested rights of a British corporation; Austrian banks re-establishing their branches in the succession states; are facts which show that Europe is fast coming back to her senses. These are not quixotic or fantastic suggestions. Europe is putting herself in line with them.

Keep faith with Europe? Surely there is no other way out either for Europe or ourselves. From the ethical point of view, our duty to stand by Europe attains the heights of a moral law, which we cannot possibly escape. I think that it was Plato who said that the man who could live alone was either a god or a beast, and this is as true of nations as it is of men. From the cultural point of view, America refuses to turn her back on the nations which have shared with her their art and their learning. America's soul, so full still of the poetry, the songs, the legends of the old countries, can never give up her yearning for the European shores. America must keep, will keep faith with Europe, but Europe must do her part and keep faith with herself.

A deliberate attempt has been made to burn down the offices of a Chinese newspaper published in Hongkong, the "Tai Kwong Po." A quantity of sacking soaked in kerosene was found by a police sergeant blazing on the open staircase, which was just beginning to catch fire, and only immediate action averted a conflagration. It is stated that the paper in question favoured the cause of Dr. Sun Yat-sen previous to the latter's flight from Hongkong, but it is understood to have forsaken that cause recently, much to the chagrin of Dr. Sun's followers in Hongkong. It is believed in Hongkong that the attempt at arson was inspired by this change of policy.

VALUABLE NEW TREATMENT

Heals and Strengthens the Lungs: Keeps Colds and Chills at Bay

The discovery of the Peps breathable treatment solves the problem—hitherto only met by a costly visit to the Alpine pine-forest resorts—of applying a natural, volatile healing agent direct to the throat, chest and lungs.

Peps owe their wonderful potency to the ingenious idea of condensing lung-healing pine-forest air into handy tablet form. When stripped of their silver wrappers and slowly dissolved in the mouth, Peps instantly fill the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs with powerful healing and germ-killing fumes. This volatile Peps medicine is at once soothing and comforting and it penetrates straight into the inner tissues. Cold and influenza germs lodged in the lining of the throat and breathing passages are quickly exterminated. At the same time, sore inflamed membrane is healed and strengthened; breathing is made easy, and the cough and chest tightness are quickly relieved.

The Peps direct method of treating trouble in the breathing organs is thus different and infinitely more effective than the old method of dosing the stomach with liquid "cough-cures" and nauseous syrups. Moreover these old-fashioned mixtures are usually loaded with opium, chloral and other dangerous opiates and narcotics.

Peps are the handiest and most successful remedy ever discovered for coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, night chills, early morning coughs, malarial colds, sore throat, laryngitis, cold on the chest, old age coughs or children's chest and lung weaknesses. Guaranteed absolutely free from all dangerous drugs Peps provide a pleasant, safe beneficial medicine for young and old. Obtainable only in sealed glass bottles of all chemists and medicine dealers in Shanghai, Hongkong and The Straits. Full directions enclosed.

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COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
£1 at 3/1½ = Tls. 6.46 at 72.45 =
\$8.92Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
G.\$100 at 70½ = Tls. 141.34 at 72.45
= \$195.09

Mex. Dollars, market rate 72.7125

Native Interest 05

Copper Cash 240,000

Bar Silver 31½

Bank rate of Discount 3%

Paris on London Frs. 64.76

New York on London G.\$4.57½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

Per Tael

LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 3/1

Demand 3/1½

NEW YORK—

Telegraphic Transfer 70½

Demand 70½

PARIS—

Demand 1003

INDIA—

Demand 231½

HONGKONG—

Demand 75½

YOKOHAMA—

Demand 69½

BATAVIA—

Demand 180

SINGAPORE—

Demand 76

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—

Demand 3/1½

4 m/s. Credits 3/2½

4 m/s. Docs. 3/3

6 m/s. Credits 3/3

6 m/s. Docs. 3/3½

NEW YORK—

Demand 72

4 m/s. Credits 74

4 m/s. Docs. 74½

PARIS—

4 m/s. Docs. 1050

Closing business done at.

London T.T. 3/1½

New York T.T. 71½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR

DECEMBER.

Hk. Tl. 5.61 @ 3/2½ £1

" 1 @ 1058 Frs. 11.79

" 125 @ 71½ Gold \$1

" 1 @ 71½ Yen 1.57

" 1 @ 241½ Rupees 2.69

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

" 1 @ 15.85 It. Lire 17.66

Marks and Roubles no quotation.

Sino-Italian Bank Quotation

Selling Rates, Dec. 8:—

It. Lire 14.10 Tl. 1

Marks 4,600 Tl. 1

Quotations, Dec. 7:—

It. Lire 91.50 £1 stg.

It. Lire 20.05 \$1 U.S.

It. Lire 141.75 Frs. 100

(France).

Francs and Sterling

Paris, Dec. 7.

The Paris-London cross-rate is
quoted to-day at £1 = Frs. 64.76.—
French Wireless through Reuter.

Week's Exchange Notes

Dec. 9.

At the close of business on the
7th instant the stock of silver in
Shanghai was Tls. 29,878,000 and
\$34,750,000.These figures include Tls. 7,480,000
and \$23,440,000 in Chinese banks,
in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.—Arrivals were:—

159 bars from America

Shipments were:—

119 bars to Hangchow and

Nanking

Sycee.—Arrivals were:—

Tls. 300,000 melted small coin

Shipments were:—

Tls. 2,130,000 to Hangchow

and Nanking

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—

\$2,650,000 from Hangchow and

Nanking

50,000 „ Dairen

\$2,700,000

Shipments were:—

\$1,200,000 to Cotton and Rice

districts

500,000 „ Chinan

400,000 „ Chefoo and Dalny

150,000 „ Hankow

100,000 „ Tientsin

\$2,350,000

SILVER.

The London quotation for spot is
½d. lower for ready and ¼d. lower
for forward than a week ago, the
price Thursday being 31½d. ready
and 31½d. forward. China was
reported to have bought a large
amount of silver on Friday last, the
1st instant, which apparently
caused a slight reaction, but the
price has again become easier, and
from a local point of view, there
does not appear to be much sup-
port to be looked for from this
market. India has been to a great
extent out of the market altogether,
and from all advices the undertone
is not for strength in view of the
very poor export business doing.
The price of silver in America on
Thursday was 65 cents delivery San
Francisco, buyers but no sellers.
The New York/London cross rate
was \$4.57.

EXCHANGE.

The middle of December has been
almost reached without any ap-
preciable improvement in exports,
which should in ordinary times
have shown up about the middle of
October. Instead, however, of any
improvement, trade seems to be-
come more stagnant than ever. The
closing T.T. selling rate of yester-
day week (1st instant) was
3/1d. and with silver up ¼d. for
ready and ½d. for forward
delivery rates opened on Saturday
at 3/1½d. at which they remained
till Monday afternoon when they
advanced ¼d. to 3/1¾d. which held
till closing on Wednesday after-
noon; the opening rate on Thurs-
day was 3/2d., but the market
opened dull with a moderate de-
mand and no cover, on which the
rates declined to 3/1½d. and later
in the afternoon to 3/1¼d. Yester-
day morning with silver down ½d.
ready and ¾d. forward there was

a further drop to T.T. 3/1d. The
market has been very erratic with
best sellers 3/1½d. up to China New
Year, no buyers under 3/1½d., but
good buyers February forward at
3/1½d. 4 m/s. L/C could be placed
at 3/2d. ready and forward. Gold
Dollar T.T. 71½ could be had whilst
4 m/s. L/C could be placed at 73.

THE SILVER MARKET

Effect of the Closing of the Canton
Mint: Discovery of New
Mine in Canada

Reporting from London on
October 19, on the silver market,
Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.
state:—

The market has shown distinct
weakness during the week. The
chief reason is the news that the
Canton Mint has definitely closed
down. Now it seems that there is
a redundancy of fractional coin,
lately minted in large quantities—
when civil war was being waged—
and there is a prospect of a dis-
count instead of the premium which
recently obtained on such coins.
In these circumstances, the mint's
working may be suspended for an
indefinite period. Much of the
silver imported into China of late
has been sent into the Canton
Mint; hence the marked effect
upon the silver market of the
changed conditions.

The Indian bazaars have bought
moderately for shipment by this
week's—the settlement—steamer,
but, unless China is in a position
to help absorption of supplies,
India is hardly likely to tackle the
work unaided, unless, of course,
prices reach a more tempting level.
A certain amount of bear covering
is due for near dates, but, failing
confidence in the future of the
market, bears will probably be
tempted to prolong their shortage
for a further two months.

The Government has announced
that silver coin, other than coin
current in the United Kingdom,
may now be melted without a
special licence.

The silver quotations to-day for
cash and forward delivery are re-
spectively ¼d. and ½d. below those
fixed a week ago.

A BIG DECLINE.

October 26.—The tendency of
the market during the earlier part
of the period under review was
distinctly heavy and prices reach-
ed on the 20th instant the lowest
level (cash 33½d., two months'
33½d.) since mid-April last. The
downward impetus was derived
from China sales, which, coupled
with a reluctance upon the part of
buyers, left no alternative. Some
revival of demand, however, set in
from the Indian bazaars for prompt
shipment by this week's—the
settlement—steamer. Supplies of
spot silver being somewhat scarce,
quotations naturally stiffened, but
the market had no real stamina, for
speculators, China and the Con-
tinent readily offered supplies on
the rise yesterday to 34 5/16d. for
cash and 34½d. for two months'
delivery. To-day, some stringency

was shown in the demand for cash delivery but other inquiry languished and a fall of 1d ensued for cash and 3d. for two months' delivery. The difference between the two prices is the largest since March 15, when 3d. premium was established for cash delivery.

According to the American Mining Congress, reports from Fitzgerald, Alberta, Canada, indicate that silver has been discovered on barren lands north-east of that town which will equal the silver mines of Northern Ontario. The ore is said to have been gone over by geologists, who have pronounced the find valuable. Examinations of geologists were conducted independently and at different times, one stating that the ore would run \$800 to the ton, while another estimated the value of silver at \$775 a ton. It is reported as being a high grade free milling ore. Prospectors have been at work in the territory since 1921.

The shipments of silver from San Francisco to China during the month of September amounted to 3,514,000 ounces.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1d. above and 1d. below those fixed a week ago.

INFLUENCE OF CHINA ON SILVER MARKET

Weakness Due to Continued Selling: India Buying Freely

Reporting from London on the silver market, on October 19, Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid state:

With the exception of yesterday, when there was a sharp recovery, the market has fallen steadily from 34½d. quoted a week ago to 33½d. quoted to-day. The weakness has been due to sales from China, which we understand are largely due to the fact that the Canton Mint has ceased making purchases of silver for subsidiary coinage. As, during recent months, this Mint has absorbed some 3,000,000 oz. per month, the absence of this demand, should they not resume coinage, is likely to have an important effect on the market.

India has bought freely, both for immediate shipment and forward, and is likely to continue a good buyer on a further decline, but we do not think that the demand from this quarter will be sufficient to maintain the price at the present level. Unless, therefore, the situation in China improves, we are inclined to look for still lower prices.

There has been a fair demand for gold from India, but the bulk of this week's arrivals have been shipped to the U. S. A. To-day's quotation is 92/-, as against 93/- last week.

October 26.—The China selling to which we referred in our last circular continued until the 21st instant, forcing the price down to 33½d. which was the quotation on that date. There has since been a temporary cessation in the China selling and, as India continued to

be a good buyer, there has since been a recovery to 34½d., which was reached yesterday. A large business was done at the higher level, the purchases for India more than absorbing Continental sales, which during the last few days have been very heavy.

On renewed selling to-day from China the market has once more assumed a downward tendency, the price to-day not being higher than 34½d.

In view of India's apparent large requirements of silver, it is possible that we shall not see any drastic decline in the price at present, but, so long as China continues to sell and India is the only substantial buyer, a slightly lower level seems probable.

India has taken a fair amount of the arrivals of gold, the balance being taken for New York. To-day's quotation is 92s. 10d. per oz. fine, as against 92/- a week ago.

THE GOLD MARKET

British Imports and Exports: Output of Canada

Reporting from London on October 19, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,600,130, as compared with £125,593,875 last week. A substantial amount of gold was on offer, the bulk of the supplies being taken for the United States, India being only a moderate buyer. Gold to the value of \$6,261,000 has arrived in New York—\$4,800,000 from Rotterdam, \$825,000 from London and \$636,000 from France.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of September.

	Imports.	Exports.
Netherlands	£ —	£ 17,400
Belgium	—	13,625
West Africa	55,281	115
United States	6,748	1,648,988
Mexico	2,196	—
Central America and West Indies	3,977	—
Various South American countries	3,879	—
Egypt	1,505	—
Rhodesia	221,380	—
Transvaal	2,718,337	—
British India	—	918,711
Straits Settlements	—	7,142
Other countries	58,313	2,784
	£3,071,616	£2,608,765

Referring to the Polish currency reforms mentioned in our letter of the 28th ult., it is stated that the whole bullion reserve of the Polish National Loan Bank, the present Polish bank of issue, has been earmarked to the value of 31.6 millions of gold and 44.1 millions of gold marks in silver, as a covering for the necessary loan.

It is reported that the two-rupee-eight-anna note now constitutes only 2 per cent. of the total note circulation, and as it is no longer being issued must soon disappear.

CANADA'S INCREASING PRODUCTION.

October 26.—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note

issue is £125,602,320, as compared with £125,600,130 last week. A fair amount of gold was available, and was taken by India and the United States of America. Gold to the value of \$4,468,000 has arrived in New York—\$4,168,000 from London and \$600,000 from Sweden.

Excellent gains have been made in the output of gold by the two important producing provinces of Ontario and British Columbia. The total for Canada during the first six months of the year amounted to about 63 per cent. of the whole of the 1921 production, and is an increase of 42 per cent. over the production for the corresponding period last year.

The following figures, which are in lakhs of rupees and include bullion and rupee paper movements, show the India monthly balance of trade ("plus" denotes balance in favour of India and "minus" adverse balance):—

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23
April	plus 13.87	minus 6.85	plus 4.17
May	" 5.74	" 2.00	" 3.46
June	minus 82	" 1.67	minus 1.11
July	" 3.14	plus 1.35	plus 32
Aug.	" 9.36	" 2.34	" 2.96
Sept.	" 4.69	" 93	" 10
Oct.	" 10.32	minus 8.65	
Nov.	" 11.07	" 9.22	
Dec.	" 9.02	" 2.55	
Feb.	" 7.03	" 59	
Jan.	" 8.97	" 7.12	

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

A Reorganization Scheme

We have received the following statement:—

Through political changes, the evil elements of the Bank of Communications have been eliminated. Mr. Chang Chien and Mr. Y. M. Chien have been elected by a shareholders' meeting as the president and vice-president of the bank, respectively, and the institution has been reformed and strengthened. On November 20 a meeting was held in the Peking Bankers' Association, at which there were present Mr. Y. M. Chien; Mr. Shia-ling, the chief secretary; the managers of different branches and other officers. The first problem discussed was the reduction of the yearly expenditure, and it was decided to abolish more than 30 district offices out of 60, so that more than \$1,300,000 can be saved from the budget for the coming year. The second problem was the issuing of bank-notes. Henceforth, no more Peking notes will be issued, but those Peking notes issued before will still be redeemable as usual, in place of Peking notes, Tientsin notes may be cashed in either place. The first issuing district office will be located at Tientsin for controlling the issuing in north China. Regarding the reserve fund for issuing notes, an open policy was adopted. Following the system of the Bank of England, the whole banking organization is to be divided into two separate portions, that is, a business portion and an issuing portion. Besides these two important problems, there were many resolutions concerning the re-

formation of the bank as a whole, such as the annual interest of the shares, which will be paid earlier than before.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

The Closing of Shantung: Good Business with River Ports: Troubles of Exporters

Dec. 9.

There was again a further slight improvement in piece goods business this week, but everything else was as dull as ever, and, as before, what small benefits there were locally in this branch were offset by adverse exchange. As though there were not sufficient difficulties to encounter already, there is now the news that the nervousness as to the future state of things in Shantung has resulted in the practical closing of the whole province, whilst the latest report is that fighting is imminent in Szechuan and so there is a falling off of orders from there. There are understood to be large quantities of export goods held up because it has been found impossible so far to adjust Home prices with those of this country.

PIECE GOODS.

Interest in private business is still secondary to the auctions, dealers seemingly being really convinced that they cannot cut prices any more and trusting to get better bargains in competition. There has been a fairly good demand from almost everywhere except Shantung and Szechuan and prices have been steady, with advances even in several instances. Clearances have been smaller. The Home market continues steady.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton.—The market has been steady throughout the week and the latest quotations are:—

Tungchow	Tls. 33.00.
Shanghai	" 31.00.
Shansi	" 33.50.
Hankow	" 30.00.

Yarn.—There have been few, if any sales, the market still being weak and very depressed. On the same day Liverpool was steady.

PRODUCE.

There has been a little more inquiry this week than last, but not much actual business has resulted. There is still a big difference in the prices of sesamum seed, which is about £21. 10s. at Home and £22. 10s. here. No further business has been reported locally in goatskins, but the Hankow market has opened and the purchase of 200,000 skins there has been heard of. Hides are neglected for the moment. Arrivals of both goatskins and hides are exceptionally late this year, which is probably due to the disturbed state of the interior.

B.-A. T. Co. Shares

A telegram has been received from London to the effect that the price of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. shares is £4.11.0.

CHINA TRADE ACT

The following information has been received by the American Chamber of Commerce from Mr. Frank Rhea, United States Trade Commissioner, who has been appointed China Trade Act Registrar by Mr. Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce:—

"Copies of the China Trade Act Regulations, approved by the United States Department of Commerce, and specimens of application forms are on the file at the local office of the Commercial Attaché, Dollar Building, and at Peking, where they can be consulted by interested parties. Pending receipt of instructions, it cannot be definitely stated at the present writing what procedure will be followed regarding the handling of applications, but it is contemplated that applications can be filed at the Commercial Attaché's office both in Peking and in Shanghai."

Cotton Spinning Hours

London, Dec. 1.

It is announced at Manchester that the necessary 80 per cent. of members not having voted in the Master Cotton-spinners' ballot in favour of a reduction in working hours in the section spinning American cotton from 36 hours to 24 hours per week, the 36 hours working week will remain in operation until December 31.—Reuter.

The Dutch Oil Taxes

The Hague, Dec. 2.

The Minister of the Colonies announces the introduction of bills, abolishing the oil export duty in the East Indies, extending for a year the agricultural produce taxes there and levying a special tax on oil in 1923.—Reuter.

CANTON BANKNOTES

A Canton correspondent informs us that the total value of the notes issued by the Canton Government is \$23,000,000. Of this \$12,000,000 has been used as security for a loan from a certain bank, the loan having been paid over in instalments varying from 50 per cent. of the nominal value of the notes in cash. It is estimated that if the Government had \$17,000,000 in hard cash they could bring the notes back to par.

The Increased Price of Rubber

London, Dec. 4.

According to the "Times," rubber manufacturers of the United States are apprehensive that the Colonial Office Committee's scheme aims at raising the price of rubber to half-a-crown. The "Times" suggests that the Committee should state its intentions in the event of rubber rising to over 18 pence and thus allay uneasiness.—Reuter.

Rubber's Recent Maximum

London, Nov. 30.

Rubber changed hands at 1s. 2½d. for spot delivery yesterday, this being the highest price for nearly two years. Quotations for more distant delivery in 1922 have already passed the minimum price of 1s. 3d., at which the restriction scheme aims. America was a more active buyer.—Reuter.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining, Administration's mines for the week ending Nov. 25 amounted to 75,550 tons and the sales during the same period to 39,280 tons.

NOVEMBER WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets reports that a further advance of the general level of commodity prices is indicated by our index number for November, which shows an increase of 2.1 per cent., as compared with that ruling in October. Contributing to this rise were six groups—metals, fuels, industrial materials, sundries, other food products and textiles, of which the latter two furnished the greater part of the sum of the reaction. On the declining side were cereals and building materials. Notwithstanding this upward movement, however, the figure is still 5.6 per cent. below the peak of March. Our monthly numbers since November, 1921, are given below:—

		Miscellaneous										
Last Wed.		Cereals	Other food products	Textiles	Metals	Fuels	Building materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	Average	Total	Average
Sept.	1919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nov.	1921	116.3	111.2	104.8	106.5	94.8	115.8	96.1	111.1	104.4	108.6	108.6
Dec.	"	119.3	112.3	106.9	104.8	92.4	123.6	95.2	113.7	106.2	109.9	109.9
Jan.	1922	128.2	114.6	110.0	102.9	91.9	121.4	94.1	107.7	103.8	111.9	111.9
Feb.	"	132.0	111.2	108.0	104.1	91.7	120.1	92.5	108.8	103.3	111.7	111.7
Mar.	"	136.3	119.4	108.2	103.1	92.3	117.0	99.9	108.5	104.4	114.3	114.3
Apr.	"	134.3	117.8	108.9	103.9	90.9	114.3	90.4	109.4	101.2	113.2	113.2
May	"	125.5	119.3	103.0	98.4	93.7	116.5	94.3	107.2	103.0	109.8	109.8
June	"	127.5	114.7	104.6	96.2	93.2	114.2	85.5	105.1	99.5	108.5	108.5
July	"	127.1	118.8	103.1	93.4	92.9	114.5	84.4	106.2	99.5	108.4	108.4
Aug.	"	121.5	115.2	101.6	94.9	91.6	113.0	84.1	102.4	97.8	106.2	106.2
Sept.	"	122.7	109.6	101.3	95.2	92.2	113.1	80.4	101.7	96.8	105.1	105.1
Oct.	"	120.5	112.0	102.2	94.8	95.4	112.3	84.7	103.5	99.0	105.7	105.7
Nov.	"	117.2	116.2	108.8	97.4	99.9	109.7	85.2	104.0	99.7	107.9	107.9
Nov.	"	*134.9	132.7	149.8	131.7	184.0	156.2	198.8	131.1	167.5	143.3	143.3

* This line based upon the average prices of February, 1913.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS

(Foreign Settlement)

The following is the traffic return for the week ended December 6, 1922, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1922.	1921.
Gross receipts	\$72,213.22	\$65,566.03
Loss by currency de- preciation	29,564.19	21,788.81
Effective receipts	\$42,649.03	\$43,777.22
Percentage of loss by currency de- preciation	42.54	34.73
Car Miles run	113,306	107,420
Passengers Carried	2,528,817	2,396,931

November Rubber Output

	lb.
Ayer Tawah	24,243
Anglo-Dutch	27,000
Anglo-Java	139,130
Alma	18,500
Bukit Toh Alang	24,561
Batu Anam	21,183
Chemor United	19,161
Chempedak	13,000
Cheng	12,400
Java Consolidated	61,200
Kroewoek (Java)	49,000
Kapayang	15,873
Langkat	87,350
New Amherst	9,848
Shanghai Kelantan	15,300
Shanghai Seremban	13,470
Shanghai-Sumatra	54,220
Shanghai Klebang	6,190
Shanghai-Malay	21,253
Senawang	21,500
Scmambu	9,394
See Kee	9,052
Tebong	52,000
Ziangbe	43,200

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd, the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:—

	lb.
Output of dry rubber for November	90,000
Shipped	74,380
Coconuts	150,000
Rainfall	8½ inches

The estimated outputs of dry rubber from the Sungala Rubber Estate for the months of September and October were 17,742 lb. and 15,947 lb., respectively.

Gambling in Raw Cotton

London, Dec. 4.

In the course of an article in the "New York Journal of Commerce," Sir Charles Macara attributes the high retail prices of cotton goods largely to the wild fluctuations of cotton owing to gambling in raw materials. He urges that in the interest, not only of the planter, the spinner and the manufacturer, but of the consumers something should be done to eliminate this bugbear from the industry.—Reuter.

Anglo-Persian Oil Profits

London, Dec. 1.

The report of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the year ended March 31, 1922, shows a profit of £3,130,000, to which a balance of £1,648,000 had been brought forward from 1921. The report adds that the dividend on ordinary shares was at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less income tax and £1,739,000 was carried forward, subject to excess profits duty and the Corporation tax.—Reuter.

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LAW REPORTS

A SPY UPON SHIPS

Secret Service Agent and his Rent

At H.M. Supreme Court on Monday, Chien Yung-keng sued an Indian named Karm Charm for \$151.50, in respect of three months' rent for a ten-roomed house at 2160 Seward Road. Plaintiff's house agent gave evidence that defendant when asked for payment replied that he had no money. Witness admitted that a letter had been written to the defendant offering to waive the question of rent if he would vacate the premises. Plaintiff had, however, since changed his mind and wanted the money.

Defendant, in evidence, said he was employed by the Oriental Secret Service Agency to spy on ships. The house in question accommodated watchmen employed by the agency, which concern was supposed to pay the rent. A sum of Y. 800 was still owing to witness by his employer. On receiving the summons, defendant said he telephoned to Mr. Dexter, the head of the agency, who intimated that the rent would be paid.

His Lordship ordered an adjournment until this morning, to enable a court official to ascertain if the Oriental Secret Service admitted liability for the allegedly overdue rent.

On Tuesday, his Honour Judge Grain ordered a further adjournment in the action. The defendant now explained to his Lordship that Mr. Dexter could not be found. Plaintiff said he would be satisfied if the Indians immediately left the premises, to which defendant objected, saying that it was extremely difficult to find houses in Shanghai. Eventually his Lordship remarked that the only way out of the difficulty would be, as stated, to order a further adjournment until word was received from Mr. Dexter as to whether he admitted liability.

THE NAME OF A CIGAR

Important Action in Shanghai

Pleadings were ordered by his Honour Judge Grain in H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, in proceedings instituted by C. F. A. O. Ingenohl for an injunction restraining Wing On & Co. (Shanghai) from selling or dealing in cigars known as "El Comita del Oriente," "Imperio del Mundo" and "La Perla del Oriente," other than those manufactured by plaintiff, and also from affixing to any cigars, labels, brands, wrappers or trade marks used by plaintiffs to distinguish their cigars from others.

Mr. N. H. Langley Smith applied for an adjournment *sine die*, on the ground that an action had already been commenced against

another firm of cigar dealers in the Mixed Court. It would not be wise for the two actions to be proceeding simultaneously. An action arising out of the present proceedings had occupied two weeks in the Hongkong Court.

Mr. R. E. S. Gregson, for defendants, submitted that pleadings should be ordered in the usual way, to which his Lordship agreed, with liberty to apply for further time.

AN OUTCAST INDIAN

A Man Who Sang, Danced and Fought

"He is looked upon as an extremely dangerous man and does not appear to be quite sane. He is a Sikh but has shaved, drinks, has lost his caste, and is looked upon as an outcast among the Indian community," said Inspector Young in answer to his Honour Judge Grain (sitting as Magistrate), when Juna Singh made his fifth appearance at H. M. Police Court on Tuesday. This time the charge was one of assault.

P. S. Fitzpatrick said that the defendant came into the charge room at Central Police Station with a bundle of khaki clothing. He threw it at witness, knocking a pen out of his hand. He also hit the witness in the face. Then, to vary the programme he jumped about behaving like a madman. Det. Sgt. Douglas gave evidence that Juna also sang and danced, cursed the English, called the complainant a German and swore in Chinese and English. He was sober.

Defendant said that four Chinese and a foreign sergeant assaulted him. He found the clothing in the street and thought it proper to bring it to the police station.

Remarking that there seemed to be some doubt as to Juna's sanity and that four previous convictions had been proved by the police, his Honour said that unless defendant could put up some security he had better be deported to India.

In reply to his Honour, Juna smilingly said he wished to go back to India where he could regain his caste. Accordingly an order was made for his detention in prison pending deportation.

A ship's watchman named Jaffer Khan appeared before Mr. Peter Grain at H.M. Police Court on Saturday charged with being in unlawful possession of a loaded revolver. He was arrested on landing at Ewo Jetty from the City of Peking at midnight on Friday, and explained that the revolver had been given to him by the No. 1 watchman. He held to this story, but the No. 1 watchman disowned the revolver, and said he had never seen it before. As nothing was known of the accused, who was described as "a little time good and a little time bad," and he refused to confess how and where the revolver and five rounds of ammunition were obtained, he was sent to prison for seven days.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Judgement for the Banque Belge against Montgomery Ward & Co.

His Honour Judge Lobingier has given a written judgement in the case of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co., which in part follows:—

The case as proved is not one of pledging defendant's property for the payment of its manager's personal loan but merely of his executing a document which transfers defendant's liability as bailee from the original bailor to plaintiff. This was one of the documents which Tillson was expressly authorized by the power of attorney then existing to execute; for it was incidental to the delivery of the goods. Previously, it would appear they had been held "for account of the United States Import & Export Co." Now they are to be held for plaintiff. But this change in no way prejudiced defendant and affords no occasion for repudiating Tillson's authority unless the goods were actually owned by defendant, which, we repeat, has not been sufficiently shown. The document containing these recitals regarding ownership was executed by one who is conceded to have been defendant's duly authorized agent at the time. The document was admitted in evidence without objection and we know of no principle upon which it could be disregarded.

While the document entitles plaintiff to claim possession of the goods therein described, we know from another document that plaintiff is not the owner, but merely a pledgee and that its claim is limited to the unpaid balance of Tillson's note, which, according to the evidence, is Tls. 8,900, no interest being specified. We think therefore that plaintiff's recovery and defendant's liability, in case it cannot produce the property, should be limited to that amount although the prayer is for Tls. 14,000. Indeed, the evidence as to the value of the property would not justify such a judgement, for the witness Parlani, who is the only one who testifies as to value, fixes the total at Tls. 9,500 and while he is not positive that the property which he inspected and appraised is exactly the same as that sued for, it is of the same general character and description and the valuation which he gave was for such property. In the absence of any contrary evidence we see no reason for rejecting his testimony.

We think the facts here sufficient to show plaintiff's right to possession of the property in question, and that, in default of its delivery, plaintiff is entitled to a judgement against defendant for the sum of Tls. 8,900. It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the following described articles: "One Case, 10 Bicycles, Mark, 157403. Six cases, 60 Bicycles, Mark, 157403. Four cases, 40 Bicycles, Mark, 157403. Seventeen

Cases, 200 dozen, Lanterns, Mark. 162872. Forty Seven Cases, 47 Steel Stoves, Mark. 166222. Sixteen Cases, 18 Steel Stoves, Mark. 171402." It is further considered and adjudged that in case of defendant's failure forthwith to deliver said articles to plaintiff the latter have and recover from defendant the sum of Tls. 8,900, together with costs.

A Fire Insurance Judgement

His Honour Judge Lobingier has given judgement in the U. S. Court for China in the case of E. Y. Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., and American Foreign Insurance Association, which in part follows:—

This is an action on a policy of fire insurance issued by the principal defendant in favour of a corporation known as the Russian Lloyd Steamship & Transport Company, on certain typographical machinery. During the life of the policy the insured property was damaged, an arbitration fixed the amount due on another policy, leaving defendant's *pro rata* share as Y.3,874.33, and the insurer in its answer alleges its willingness to pay the amount of the loss to the party entitled thereto.

In effect the intervenor, which is a Russian concern, seeks a garnishment of the proceeds of the policy to the extent of its judgement, but it is entitled to so much only as belongs to the nominal insured and the only competent evidence before the court on that point is plaintiff's admission that he owes the nominal insured the sum of Y.950, presumably for storage and expenses connected therewith. The judgement upon which the intervenor relies was obtained against the nominal insured for the storage apparently of the goods in question. It would seem, therefore, entirely equitable to direct that so much of the amount in question as plaintiff admits is due the nominal insured should be applied on the intervenor's judgement.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that the injunction heretofore granted restraining defendants from paying a part of said proceeds be dissolved and that plaintiff have and recover from defendants the sum of Y.2,924.33, being the amount due on said policy of insurance, less the sum of Y.950 admitted by plaintiff to be due the nominal insured and which sum the defendants are adjudged to pay to the intervenor by virtue of its judgement against the said insured. There will be no award of costs to any of the parties.

A Disputed Contract

In the case of A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. the United States Trading Corporation, in the United States Court for China, his Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier has given a written judgement which in part follows:—

Plaintiff sues to recover damages for defendant's failure to take delivery of a quantity of steel bars

under a contract of sale effected by an oral offer followed by an acceptance.

It is not disputed that this acceptance resulted in a contract. It is claimed however, in defendant's brief (though no such defence is pleaded in the answer) that the contract was "cancelled" by a letter, but it will be seen that this is far from expressing an intention by plaintiff to waive its rights under the contract. On the contrary, plaintiff gives notice to defendant that it "shall claim upon you for whatever loss we sustain" and "shall also claim interest," etc. Apparently what plaintiff means by the terms "cancel" and "cancellation" is that it will, unless defendant takes steps to perform, elect to consider the contract as having been broken. At any rate the letter is not a proposal to rescind and if it had been there was no acceptance. On the contrary, defendant's letters of July 9 and 20 clearly recognize the contract as still in force and ask further time to take delivery, thereunder.

Another contention, discussed in defendant's brief, but not raised in the answer, is that plaintiff has not sufficiently proved performance on its part. On the contrary, the letters clearly express the intention to take delivery, which would seem to constitute the waiver of any differences from the specifications.

It being conceded that defendant never did take delivery, that the amount due on the contract was G.\$14,774.25 and that plaintiff finally sold the goods at auction for Tls. 1,439, we have no alternative under a well settled rule of this court, but to award plaintiff damages in the amount of the difference between these two sums. It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from the defendant the sum of G.\$14,774.25, less Tls. 1,439, with interest on said balance from May 10, 1920, the agreed date of delivery.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN

James Lagosh, a fireman, of the U.S. Shipping Board str. Apus, was charged in the U.S. Commissioner's Court on Wednesday with neglect of duty, thereby endangering the lives of those on board. Major C. P. Holcomb, acting District Attorney, prosecuted and Mr. Anthony defended.

According to evidence given by the ship's engineers, the accused was alleged to have left his post during his watch, on one occasion allowing the water tanks to overflow and again allowing oil to flow into the furnace, which might have resulted in an explosion.

In view of the evidence, Mr. Lurton, U.S. Commissioner, held the accused for trial in the U.S. Court for China and the case was heard later, before Judge C. S. Lobingier. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for three months and one day, sentence to be served in Bilibid Prison.

LOST NATIONALITY CASE

Mme. Isis before U. S. Court: District Attorney on Unfortunate Position Created

The interesting legal position which has arisen out of the new American law governing the nationality of alien women married to American citizens was under discussion in the Court of the U. S. Commissioner (Mr. N. E. Lurton) on Tuesday afternoon, when Emma Wallace, *alias* Madame Isis, appeared on a summons charging her with telling fortunes, contrary to American law.

There was this further interest in the case, that the prosecution was in connexion with an act of George II, 1736 (repealing the Witchcraft Act passed in the reign of King James I), and which was thus quoted by Mr. H. D. Rodger (counsel for defendant):—

"IV.—And for the more effectual preventing and punishing any pretences to such acts as are before mentioned (witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment or conjuration) whereby ignorant persons are frequently deluded and defrauded; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall, from and after the 24th day of June, pretend to exercise or use any kind of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration; or undertake to tell fortunes, or pretend from his or her skill or knowledge in any occult and crafty science to discover where or in what manner any goods or chattles, supposed to have been stolen or lost, may be found; every person so offending, having thereof been lawfully convicted on indictment or information on that part of Britain called Scotland, shall for every Great Britain called England, or an indictment or libel in that part of Great such offence suffer imprisonment by the space of one whole year without bail or mainprize and once in every quarter of said year in some market town of the proper county upon the market day there stand openly on the pillory for the space of one hour, and shall also (if the court by which such judgement shall be given shall think fit) be obliged to give sureties for his or her good behaviour, in such sum, and for such time, as the said court shall judge proper according to the circumstances of the offence, and in such case shall be further imprisoned until such sureties be given.

UNDERTAKING BY DEFENDANT.

Mr. Rodger addressed the court on the subject of the new law passed in September, saying that, as it had not yet reached Shanghai, no one knew exactly what the position was. From information in the hands of the United States Consulate, and within the judicial knowledge of the Court, it seemed that no alien woman acquired American citizenship by marriage with an American citizen. In the circumstances, and by arrangement with the District Attorney, defendant had undertaken not to tell any more fortunes in Shanghai and, this being so, it was understood the prosecution would withdraw the case. Commenting on the "prehistoric law" under which the case been brought, counsel suggested that it would be just as feasible that, in the case of motor-

ists, the prosecution should invoke the old law requiring that every self-propelled vehicle be preceded by a person waving a red flag. In that case, motorists would be guilty of a misdemeanour every time they went down the road in their car. The telling of fortunes was not a grievous offence. Palmistry simply meant that a person who had made a study of the human hand found in it certain lines and marks which indicated certain characteristics. That was not a proceeding which should make the defendant amenable to the law quoted. As it was uncertain whether or not defendant was subject to the jurisdiction of the court, and as she had undertaken not to tell fortunes again in Shanghai, he suggested that the charge be withdrawn.

The District Attorney (Major C. P. Holcomb), observed that most of the States had passed a law against fortune telling and in common law, anyone practising fortune telling was subject to American law. It was uncertain yet whether defendant was subject to the jurisdiction of the court. There might be jurisdiction without nationality, as in the case of a Filipino, who was not an American citizen but yet was subject to the jurisdiction of that court. The new act recently passed by Congress might be found to contain some such provision in the matter of jurisdiction. If the provisions of the act were correct as reported, it placed women in China married to Americans in a most unfortunate position. If other courts were to decide as the British Court had done (that defendant assumed the nationality of her American husband) it would mean that they would be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court only. There were certainly Chinese laws which might work hardship upon such women. In the circumstances, the prosecution would withdraw the case, on the assurance from counsel for defendant that she would not continue to tell fortunes in Shanghai, or within the jurisdiction of the court.

NOTE READING OF THE ACT.

Mr. Lurton asked if the prosecution proposed to furnish evidence that defendant was not a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Rodger then produced a copy of a cablegram received by the American Minister in Peking and transmitted to the Consul-General, which read: "Under the statute of September, 1922, no alien woman acquires American citizenship by marriage with an American citizen." No one knew anything further, said counsel. That was the only information received in China on the matter.

The District Attorney observed that it was remarkable the Court had not been notified to this effect. He did not doubt the authenticity of the information.

Mr. Lurton then observed that, with this information before him, he had no alternative but to discharge defendant.

The District Attorney—I must warn defendant's husband that, if

he has any knowledge of his wife telling fortunes, he becomes accessory to a crime, and as an accessory I shall go after him. "This case," continued Major Holcomb, "is probably the precursor of many cases where, in order to escape answering for any crime or misdemeanour, a woman will marry an American citizen. In the past, women have married sailors of various nationality with the same object in view. Congress having passed this law, I wish to give notice that, as long as I am prosecuting officer here, I shall prosecute husbands in every case where it is impossible for any court to get the wife, if it can be proved that the husband has knowledge of the offence. Such circumstances are amply covered by the law relating to accessories.

Mr. Lurton—I quite agree.

Major Holcomb—That will be the only way to handle the situation in China, as far as I can see.

STRYCHNINE AND HEROIN PILLS

Prosecution at Mixed Court

The manufacture and sale of drug pills on an extensive scale at a house in Shanhaikwan Road was revealed in a case which came before the Mixed Court last Friday, when four Chinese appeared in connexion with charges of manufacturing and selling heroin and strychnine pills.

Inspector Sinclair, who conducted a raid on the house, stated that the police found 15 men engaged in the manufacture of pills, a quantity of which were laid out on stoves to dry. The police were informed by one of the men concerned that white pills were sold at \$2 per thousand and pink pills at \$3, and that a profit of \$3,000 a month had been made. Apparently, a mixture consisting of strychnine, heroin, chicon, and sugar was used.

According to another of the accused, from 2,000 to 3,000 pills were manufactured daily and sold at 30 cents per thousand.

Another of the employees told the court that a man called at the house daily, shut himself up in a room to compose the mixture, and then handed it out to be made up into pills.

In asking for a remand and opposing an application for bail, Inspector Sinclair stated that one of the accused offered him \$1,000 to be released.

The accused were remanded, two principals being called upon to put down \$1,000 security, and two employees being released on personal bonds.

PROFESSOR Einstein's visit to Japan may result in unexpected but none the less interesting consequences. Professor Ichiro Nagai has evolved a theory of Absoluteness and he claims that the Relativity theory supports his contentions, so he has asked Professor Einstein to meet and debate the question with him.

ALTHOUGH carried on in such unpretentious surroundings as a filthy shed in a Woosung Road alleyway, an agency for the Ho Wei lottery, whose representative was charged at the Mixed Court on Thursday, had according to Det.-Sgt. Balchin, prospered exceedingly. Sheafs of notes and chits were seized by the police. As they were about to remove the defendant, who described himself as a watchman, to the cells, a Chinese entered the charge room, offering bail in any sum, which was refused. The "watchman" was sent to prison for one month.

OFFICERS of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary applied to Magistrate Kuan and Mr. Blackburn at the Mixed Court on Monday for the handing over for trial by the City Court of a young student alleged to have been concerned in manufacturing spurious money in the Native City. The application was refused, the bench holding that no *prima facie* case had been made out, and the accused was accordingly discharged. Mr. H. D. Rodger, (defending) asked a detective if he did not tell the accused's father that in consideration of \$800 the witness would close his eyes to the alleged counterfeiting. The witness eloquently denied any suggestion of squeeze, saying he could not be bribed for \$8,000.

WITH business so dull, Messrs. Ilbert & Co. have brightened up their weekly market report with the following interesting piece of news:—"Cotton.—After an easier opening a sharp recovery in prices took place later in the week, owing mainly to speculative transactions on the Exchange, where a fracas arose on Monday between the bulls and the bears, who resorted to fisticuffs as the best means to impress one another with their respective views on the market."—The previous week, it was Chinese advocates who were battling in the compound of the Mixed Court and two or three weeks ago two foreign members of the same profession were similarly engaged. There seems to be no physical decadence in Shanghai.

DESCRIBED as an unemployed civil engineer, James Money was sent to prison for 14 days by His Honour Judge Grain (sitting as Police Court Magistrate) at H.M. Police Court on Monday, for begging and assulting Mr. F. G. Sabel, the commander of a Customs cruiser. The complainant's story was that on Sunday evening he was walking along Wuchang Road when the defendant tried to beg from him and followed him along that thoroughfare, eventually aiming a glancing blow at his face. The man was under the influence of liquor at the time. P. S. Bourne said that when Money was brought to Hongkew Police Station by a C.P.C. he was perfectly sober and normal. Defendant denied the charge, but his Honour said he preferred to believe the captain's story, as he would have no reason for bringing an unfounded charge against him.

NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 7, 1922

Excerpts from Minutes.

Central Fire Station—Suggested acquisition of a new site.—File relative to this matter is next considered. The Acting Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade has indicated a specific property as being suitable for his departmental requirements. The property is offered to the Council at a price (including existing buildings) of Tls. 750,000. It has an area of over five and a half Mow. This area is stated to be the minimum necessary to meet Fire Brigade requirements, having regard to the existing need of accommodation for fire trucks and other appliances, and future increasing requirements at the Central Station which will arise from the growth of the Settlement. The necessity and desirability of increasing the capacity of Sub-Stations to cope with the development of the outlying districts of the Settlement, in lieu of creating a greatly enlarged Central Station, is discussed. That the capacity of sub-stations must be increased is recognized, but members are informed that some special appliances must be kept at headquarters. In response to an enquiry as to the necessity of keeping more appliances at the Central Station than at present, members are informed that at the present time there are not enough appliances at this station to meet existing requirements. After considerable further discussion members direct that full consideration be given to the possibility of utilizing the Administration Building site, and so adapting the section whereon stands the remainder of the former Administration Buildings as to provide accommodation for the new Central Fire Station.

Tramways and Electric Railless Traction.—In reply to the Council's letter communicating the decision reached at the Council meeting on October 11, a letter from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. is submitted agreeing to equip new rolling stock with doors which would be locked to prevent passengers from boarding or alighting while cars are in motion. The Company also states that it is prepared to transfer the tram track from North Soochow Road to Soochow Road, to undertake the extensions, doubling and removal of North Szechuen Road and to carry out this work as also the doubling of the Broadway track with the reinforced concrete sleeper form of construction. Finally the Company requests that the Council will agree to waive its stipulation in regard to the North Szechuen Road track or in the alternative to allow the Company an opportunity of meet-

ing it in conference with a view to the avoidance of further delay in the drafting of the final agreement.

In submitting this letter the Secretary and Commissioner General reports that since its receipt he has had certain conferences with the Deputy General Manager of the Company and that he gathered that if a letter were now addressed to the Company, giving it an assurance that the Council would not under any circumstances decide the question of the removal or non-removal of the North Szechuen and North Soochow Roads track without giving the Company a full opportunity of laying its views thereon before the Council, the Company would probably be satisfied and that it would then be possible to proceed with the drafting or the formal agreement between the Council and the Company covering the rail and railless extension proposals. Members unanimously approve of a letter being addressed to the Company accordingly.

Telephone Company—Extension of Tariff Radii.—In accordance with members' instructions a letter was addressed to the Telephone Company on October 12, requesting figures showing how the Company's gross revenue would have been affected had the proposals to extend the radii been in operation during the year ended March 31 last. At the same time with a view to expediting settlement, the Secretary and Commissioner General has conferred with the Secretary of the Company with the result that, in a letter which is now submitted, the Company forwards the desired particulars, and explains that it was not intended that its previous letter should be considered as a definite request for a revision of the subscription rates with a view to their increase at the present moment, but merely to convey the opinion of the Directors that at some not far distant date a revision of the rates would be necessary owing to the increase in the cost of materials, labour, etc. At the same time the Company expresses the wish to meet the views of the Council as far as is practicable and proposes that the two and a half mile radius on which subscription rates are calculated be measured from the particular exchange to which the subscriber is attached, and that the subscription rates be those which are at present charged for telephones within that radius from Central Exchange. The Company also expresses its willingness to reduce the installation fee where a subscriber moves to a house in which there is a telephone already installed by one-half, i.e., from Tls. 10 to Tls. 5.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Sunday, December 3, 1922.	Cases notified among Foreign resident population of 20,600	Deaths among Chinese resident population of 801,000
Small-pox	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—
Diphtheria	1	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	14
Plague	0	0
Dysentery	0	2
Total Deaths from all Causes	3	147

Municipal Orchestra and Band.

In view of the fact that the Town Hall is required for the Cambridge Local Examinations from December 11 to December 16, inclusive, there will be no Symphony Concert on Tuesday, December 12, and no Tea Concert and Dance on Friday, December 15.

Municipal Staff.

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to Captain R. M. J. Martin, Assistant Commissioner of Police, from March 17, 1923.

Public School for Girls.—Mrs. E. Murray, Assistant Mistress, is appointed Acting Headmistress with effect from November 1.

Secretariat.—Mr. E. T. Maitland is appointed Prosecuting Solicitor from December 1.

PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS

(ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," SHANGHAI)

All-in-one Exchange Tables (10 currencies), by S. Kriger	\$3.00
Baron Richtofen's Letters, 2nd Edition	6.00
Constitution Building in China	1.00
Currency and Banking, by S. R. Wager	10.00
Daily Exchange Quotations, by C. S. Addis	1.00
Exchange Tables, by T. Tolodanc	2.50
Fragments of Confucian Lore, by T. T. H. Ferguson	1.50
Finance in China, by S. R. Wager	10.00
Hong List 1922	6.00 and 8.00
How to Avoid Collisions at Sea, by Capt. F. Davies	5.00
Lights and Shadows of Chinese Life, by J. Macgowan	3.00
Map of Shanghai mounted	4.00
Map of Shanghai unmounted	1.00



CHINA

Sir John Jordan's Review of Bertrand Russell's Book

"THE PROBLEMS OF CHINA." By Bertrand Russell, F.R.S. (Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

We have already published an independent review of this work, but readers will be interested in the following critique contributed to the "Observer" by Sir John Jordan, G.C.M.G.

Books by foreign writers about China may be roughly divided into two classes: those written by people who have an intimate knowledge of the country, but who have no great gift of literary expression, and those written by persons who have only a passing acquaintance with China and its problems, but whose training and experience enable them to take full advantage of their limited opportunities. The latter class of works is generally far the most readable, and this book is certainly one of the most interesting and instructive of its class. Mr. Bertrand Russell has brought keen observation and great intellectual power to bear upon the tangled Chinese problem, and the result is a book which will give the question an assured place in the literature of the West. I am in profound disagreement with the author in his views of Western civilization and its effect upon the East, but the high estimate which he has formed of the Chinese character and Chinese culture, while perhaps rather favourable at times, accords, on the whole, with my own experience. He does not think that the Chinese are inscrutable, and does not believe in the myth of the "subtle Oriental." Neither do I, and a closer acquaintance with them, instead of altering his opinion, as he thinks possible, would probably have confirmed his conviction that the Chinese and English have many points in common. But I confess that much as I admire the Chinese coolie, I have never, perhaps through my own lack of appreciation, detected in him a love of art or the "unconscious effort after beauty." On the contrary, I can recall many happy hours spent with coolies sitting with their backs to beautiful bits of scenery and discoursing interminably upon the cost of food, the eternal want of cash, and all the other ills of life.

Admirable summaries of the early history of China and Japan prepare the reader for an understanding of the modern problems of the Far East. With these the author deals in a spirit of fearless

criticism, which is, however, tinged throughout by his bitter hostility to all things Western. China, he says, produces everything its people require, and we forced trade upon them solely for our own benefit, giving them in exchange only things which they would do better without. This might have been true at one time if the statement had been confined to opium, but it does not account for the fact that the Chinese continue to take foreign imports far in excess of their exports, and that the figures which he himself gives show an ever-increasing demand for foreign goods.

He is right in considering the Chinese good merchants, but the difference which he sees between their methods and those of Europeans is more imaginary than real, as a little acquaintance with Treaty Port life would have taught him. He dwells upon the brutality of the West and the maltreatment of Chinese by white men, and in one passage we are given a lurid picture of what is going to happen 50 or 100 years hence, when, as the result of a sweated proletariat, the spread of Christianity, and other sinister foreign influences, every white man throughout the Celestial Empire (*sic*) will be massacred at a signal from some secret society.

All this need not be taken too seriously. The history of the relations between Chinese and British merchants since the old Canton factory days up to the present moment has few parallels in any country for cordiality and mutual confidence, and is quite sufficient to dispel all these exaggerated apprehensions. And as regards Christianity, it is common knowledge that the missionary is respected, as never before, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The author seems to think that the Bolsheviks may have a chance of being accepted as the liberators of Asia from "the tyranny of the Great Powers." He admits that Bolshevism, as a creed, is not likely to appeal to the Chinese, but sees a possible future before it as a political force. I have too much faith in the common-sense and inherent stability of the Chinese to believe that they will ever look to that quarter for their regeneration. Bolshevism has made little or no impression amongst the mass of the Chinese population, who live rooted to the soil in the enjoyment of an excellent system of land tenure.

The best chapters in the book are those which deal with the Chinese character and higher education. Here the author writes from per-

sonal knowledge, and his opinion on the educational question is entitled to great weight. He pays a tribute to the thoroughness and excellence of the work which the Americans are doing both in the Tsing Hua College and in the Rockefeller Hospital, and considers that their action in remitting the Boxer indemnity has abundantly justified itself, both politically and commercially. This is the view of all those who are conversant with the question, and it is regrettable that it has, so far, found little favour with the British Government. I could have wished that the author had told us more of the progress of the New Thought Movement, of the spread of vernacular (*pai hua*) literature, and other kindred matters.

In dealing with the relations between China and Japan during the war, with the Washington Conference, and with Industrialism in China, Mr. Bertrand Russell is on less solid ground, and is obliged to rely to a large extent on the testimony of others, some of them not impartial witnesses. China, he admits, did better at Washington than might have been expected, but he sees little hope that the decisions reached by the Conference will permanently benefit China. I take a much more hopeful view of the results achieved at Washington, and see no reason to believe that Japan will resort to the reprehensible measures he suggests to avoid carrying out her promises. Nothing has, so far, occurred in the subsequent negotiations in regard to Shantung to justify such a charge, and by withdrawing her garrison from Hankow, Japan has gone further towards meeting the Chinese than her Washington undertakings obliged her to do.

The concluding chapters which deal with Industrialism and the Outlook in China are largely in the nature of a counsel of perfection. We are told that the three chief requisites for the rehabilitation of China are the establishment of an orderly Government, industrial development, under Chinese control, and the spread of education. I have myself preached similar doctrines for years, and am still looking forward to the fulfilment of my hopes. But I reject the statement that "all the Great Powers, without exception, have interests which are incompatible, in the long run, with China's welfare and with the best development of Chinese civilization." The exact opposite is the case so far as Great Britain is concerned, and, if proof is needed, it is found in the fact that the resolutions in which the Associated British Cham-

bers of Commerce in China annually outline their policy and aspirations invariably meet with the hearty concurrence of all classes of Chinese.

"IF SUMMER DON'T"

"If Summer Don't"—by Barry Pain.
Werner Laurie. London.

Barry Pain has been so long before the public as a humourist that he almost begins to rank as classic. It is 30 years since he was delighting an undergraduate audience at Cambridge with "The Muses Minus One." His humour indeed in comparison with more recent styles has still a flavour of those far off days, but it is none the less perennially fresh and charming and any book by him deserves and gets a huge number of readers. He has done nothing better than "If Summer Don't," in which the astute reader will at once discern a parody on Mr. Hutchinson's world-famous novel. Every page is amusing and the caricature of the *dramatis personae* is amazingly clever. By the way, Mr. Barry Pain revives that ancient and one had thought obsolete form of humour, the pun, with excellent effect. At one point he introduces a piece of real criticism worth quoting. "Luke Sharper" has just been describing to Mabel the story of Effie as it occurred in the real book and asks her opinion on it.

"Wouldn't it happen so? (he exclaims). Isn't it all absolutely inevitable?"
"Not absolutely," said Mabel. "The previous knowledge that one has of you would go for something. There was never any sign of an attachment of that kind between you and Effie. If you had been the father of the child you would most certainly not have left her alone, without any provision, at the time the child was born. I should be quite certain of that. So would the two maids here. Effie would apply to young Dobson, and failing him, to old Dobson. This is about the last house to which she would come. Her instinct would be to keep away from the neighbourhood where she was known. If her own father agreed to take her in, it's almost certain that he would take the baby as well. Your ideas about that convention are exaggerated and old-fashioned. If she did come here, and you insisted on her staying, I should put up with it, though I should not like it, until some arrangement could be made for her to go elsewhere with her child. And that arrangement could be made easily and quickly. I do not see why I should dismiss the maids, and if I did they are paid with your money, and are much more devoted to you than they are to me. You would only have to speak and they would remain. No seducer would bring his victim and her child to the house where his wife was living. You would be thought quixotic but not guilty. If Effie saw that you were cut by everybody and that she had brought trouble on you, she would be particularly careful not to cause more serious trouble for you by committing suicide. And if she committed suicide, she would not implicate you in it by making you buy the poison. She would neither make fruit tart, nor clean a straw hat, because she simply would not have the time. You don't know much about young babies, do you? I should not divorce you, and should have no evidence on which I could get a divorce. In fact, the whole thing's skittles."

The crisis of "If Winter Comes" thus expressed certainly does strike

one as slightly absurd. But otherwise Mr. Barry Pain expresses unbounded admiration for the subject of his satire and if anyone remains who has not read "If Winter Comes," they are very likely to work back to it through "If Summer Don't."

G.M.O.

SCIENCE

The Second Volume of a Great Dictionary

A DICTIONARY OF APPLIED PHYSICS.—
Edited by Sir Richard Glazebrook,
Vol. II. Electricity. Macmillan,
1922. 63/- net.

This dictionary, the first volume of which we have previously noticed, is a sign of the coming into being of a new profession, that of the consulting physicist. The recently formed Institute of Physics, with which many of the collaborators in the preparation of this book have been associated, is a parallel development to the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain & Ireland which was founded in 1877 and is now the recognised qualifying body for "consulting and technological chemists, public analysts and chemical advisers." Like the Institute of Chemistry, the Institute of Physics has established regular examinations for determining competency and has formulated a code of professional etiquette. The demand for the services of the professional physicist is as yet somewhat limited as the sphere of his interests overlaps that of the consulting engineer. The difference may perhaps be expressed by saying that it is the business of the physicist to deal with the strictly scientific side of technical problems while the engineer is concerned with the application of the principles developed by the physicist.

This particular volume illustrates rather well the distinction just indicated. The electrical engineer is doubtless familiar in a general way with the various matters contained therein but his time is too much occupied with the questions of practical detail and economics for him to be really able to grasp in full the intricacies of the physical principles on which design depends.

Another difficulty which must have occurred in preparing this work is one which has already been experienced in the two analogous English works on chemistry, Watts' "Dictionary of Chemistry" and Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," as to separating general principles from their application. There are many items in this new book, e.g., the article on "Electron Theory & Spectrum Analysis" which would be more appropriate in a Dictionary of Physics rather than in one of "Applied" Physics, but it is easy to realize that the editor had great difficulty in drawing the line of demarcation and would be influenced by the fact that there is no adequate work of the kind in English on physics *per se*.

There are 1082 pages in the book,

which covers practically all phases in electrical practice both in the laboratory and the workshop and whether the subject be alternating current, dynamo electric machinery, electrolysis, galvanometers, magnetos, radio-frequency, switchgear telegraphy, transformers or wireless, the treatment is authoritative, clear and exhaustive. The matter on units, instruments, magnetic properties, inductance and capacity is especially good and the references to automatic telephone exchanges and thermionic valves deserve special notice.

A few omissions are noticeable. Thus there does not appear to be any reference to the generation of current by thermopiles or to the high frequency transformers of Tesla and Oudin, or to the wireless transmission of energy. These are all subjects which have no great practical value as yet and it may be that their omission is deliberate.

The book may be strongly recommended to the attention of local electrical engineers, teachers of physics and others interested in electricity.

HERBERT CHATLEY.

VERSES BY MR. CARROLL LUNT

"Jade Chips," a selection of poems by Carroll Lunt, has been privately printed in a very attractive format, deckle-edged paper and green boards. The poems cover a wide range of subjects and many, such as "Chinese Tea," "Hangchow," "The Whangpoo," and "At Henli," will make an instant appeal to those who recognize their originals.

Mr. Lunt, in this collection of poems, stands with many modern songsters, midway between the old and new schools of poetry, paying allegiance to the more complicated forms of rhyme in some verse forms, but trying out *vers libre* in other efforts. While this adds an element of interest, it not unnaturally detracts from the singing quality of the author's poesy. There is a deal of thought packed within the confines of this slender volume and the reader recognizes the creative urge which forces the artist to self-expression. Yet at times the creative spirit goes limping, and leaves the written word far behind the imagination. Nor is the book free from blunder, as for instance there is the unpardonable solecism of making "wander" rhyme with "Beronda." But it is a fault maturity may correct.

We quote two brief poems:—

RESTLESSNESS.

In the now is Heaven,
Yet, on an English beach,
Are thoughts of yellow roofs
Within Imperial Peking walls;
And for Shakespeare's Avon
Does the mind outreach
While eyes seek proofs
Of beauty in Niagara Falls.

MIST.

Eyes where shadows lurk
And passion flits,
Bespeak a soul where love
With beauty sits.



THEN AND NOW

Showing that through Alterations of Styles and Vocabulary Human Nature Persists

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Sighing for the "good old days" is an occupation not confined to one age or clime since Eve began it all by lamenting the wonderful advantages of the Garden after their expulsion therefrom. Our current tea-table chat deploring the increased cost of living, the iniquities of servants, and the scandalous behaviour of the modern Young Person are all duplicated in that invaluable volume "The Young Woman's Guide to Virtue, Economy, and Happiness" written in 1818.

Let us take, for example, the H. C. of L. Our author, living in what we consider the good old times, sagely remarks that the attention of the mistress of the family to every means whereby waste may be avoided is "of more importance now that the price of every necessary of life is increased to an enormous degree." Further the writer states, in what must have been an alarmingly advanced position for those days: "Many women are unfortunately ignorant of the state of their husband's income; . . . whereas marriage should be a state of perfect and mutual confidence and similarity of pursuits which would secure that happiness it was intended to bestow. There are so many valuable women who excel as wives that it is a fair inference that there would be few extravagant ones were they consulted by their husbands on subjects that concern the mutual interest of both." The keeping of careful accounts and the 1818 equivalent of the budget system are also advocated.

The subject of complexion creams and lotions was attracting much attention and a number of recipes for their preparation are given, with the pologetic introduction: "To such females as are determined to make use of cosmetics instead of attending to the more effectual means to preserve the bloom of the skin, it may be of service to point out one or two external applications."

"WASH."

"An infusion of horse-radish in milk makes one of the safest and best washes for the skin; or the fresh juice of house-lock, mixed with an equal quantity of new milk or cream. Honey water made rather thick, so as to form a kind of varnish on the skin, is a useful application in frosty weather, when

the skin is liable to be chipped, and if it occasions any irritation or uneasiness a little fine flour or pure hair powder may be dusted on the hands or face."

The "squeeze" which is so annoying to housekeepers suddenly transplanted to China was known in those days as the "market penny" and we are advised that "to purloin or secret any part of what is put into your hands in order to be laid out to the best advantage is as evident a theft as if you took the money out of the pockets of those who entrust you; and in doing this you are guilty of a double wrong, first, to your master or mistress who sends you to market, by making them pay more than they ought; and to the tradesman from whom you buy, by making him appear as guilty of imposition in exacting a greater price than the commodity is worth. Imagine not that, by taking pains to find out where you can buy cheapest, you are entitled to the overplus you must have given in another place; for this is no more than your duty. . . . You can live with very few who will not examine into the market prices; they will enquire of those who buy for themselves, and as some people have a foolish way of boasting of the bargains they make, those who pretend to buy the cheapest will be the most readily believed." Doesn't it all sound very natural?

THE BLUE STOCKING.

In "Strictures on Female Education" we hear quoted from the Earl of Buchan, "The mode of educating women in all ages and countries has effectually precluded them from being what the men are foolish enough to expect. As well might the philosophers of China hold the women in that empire, who are of better condition, cheap, because they cannot walk without difficulty and awkwardness. The men of Europe have crushed the heads of the women in their infancy, and then laugh at them because their brains are not so well ordered as they would desire."

The chapter on "Self Deception" balances up well with our modern notions on Psycho-Analysis, and bobbed hair is even advocated, for "people suffering from periodical headaches, or whose heads are otherwise unhealthy." Mrs. Chapone is quoted with reference to the flapper as she existed a century ago: "Many are of the opinion that a very young woman can hardly be too silent and reserved in company; and certainly, nothing is so disgusting in youth as pertness and self-conceit. But modesty should be distinguished from an awkward bashfulness, and silence should be enjoined only when it would be for-

ward and impertinent to talk." Under the heading "The Love of Promiscuous Amusements" we read "visiting to display finery, card-playing, and balls, not to mention the idle bustle of morning trifling, draw women from their duty to render them insignificant."

The literary censors and others deplore the modern novel, but few invectives against the sex story are so scathing as the following: "One principal feature of our modern novels is LOVE; if we may sanctify by so elevated a name a spurious, intemperate solicitude; engendered by vanity and caprice, and nourished by indolence, indiscretion, and sophisticated enthusiasm; a chimerical infatuation, which is made the essential business of life; corrodes, if obstructed, all its advocations; and, encouraged, leads on to all the dissipatedness of luxuriant speculation; perverts the faculties of reason, and enervates every principle of active independence."

Dear, dear! The novels of those days then were not so highly moral as we have been led to believe. If we may not regard our age as perfect we may at least have the dubious satisfaction of feeling that we are no worse than our forbears, and remember that at some future date 1922 will be numbered with the good old days.

CHINA'S WOMEN WORKERS

By Elizabeth Pepys.

"As mothers who have children of our own, as women who are concerned for the welfare of other women and children, those of us whose lives touch China cannot but feel the most vital interest in conditions under which its women and children are working." So said Mrs. Sherwood Eddy at the recent meeting of the American College Club, and she went on in a series of vivid word-pictures to give an idea of the intolerable terms on which unskilled labour is obliged to work.

Mrs. Eddy, an English-woman born in India but educated in England, has been associated with her husband in the study of industrial problems in the United States and abroad, and has been investigating factories in China. In her informal address before these club women she described various industries, beginning with the manufacture of hair-nets, contrasting the surroundings in one factory just rebuilt to correspond to the hygienic conviction of the foreign owner with others in Chefoo where there was no pretence of sanitation and where dirty women and girls worked in filthy rooms to manufacture nets which are exported to Europe and the United States.

The appalling lack of cleanliness in preparing food products such as peanuts and walnuts for export was commented upon and the speaker urged that intelligent women should find out the sources of the goods they bought and take precautions against infection. In describing the silk filature work Mrs. Eddy said that it was necessary for the women employed to sit in front of kettles of boiling water into which they had to dip their hands continually until they were really parboiled. Eventually their fingers become mercifully numb, but the process of adaptation was agonizing.

CHILD LABOUR.

Little girls of seven years assist these women, no seats are provided for them and they are kept standing 13 hours every day, seven days out of the week. Work in factories is no light recreational occupation, either, but the workers are held so strictly to their jobs in some mills that they do not dare to look up from their tasks for fear of being fined. "What future can there be for these children, untaught, untrained, scantily fed, with no time for play and subjected to severe physical strain?" asked the speaker.

In cotton mills young boys under 12 work in two shifts, from 5.30 in the morning to 5.30 in the evening, with perhaps 15 minutes at noon for a hasty meal of cold rice, moistened by warm water, but with no tea. Extreme fatigue is induced by these long hours and the little girls on night shifts feel this particularly between two and four in the morning, falling asleep on the floor near their machines, or, as often happens, falling into the machinery and being maimed for life, if not killed outright.

An inquiry conducted by the government into glass factories operating in Hongkong showed that young boys were the workers mainly employed, that they worked from 6 in the morning to 11 at night and for 17 hours of work a day for seven days a week they received the sum of \$1 per month. When remonstrated with the employers claimed that this was a proper wage, inasmuch as the boys received lodging and food. Lodging proved to consist of the right to sleep on the floor near their machines and the physical condition of the lads showed how inadequate was their fare. The very fact that the government is improving conditions in Hongkong and that in certain other centres some Chinese and foreign mill owners are running their factories on humane principles and others are willing to do so as soon as the movement shall become general is a very hopeful sign, said Mrs. Eddy. She then urged the club to take up the study of industrial conditions in China and to do everything possible as an organization and individuals to improve these conditions. Mrs. Eddy realizes how peculiarly difficult are the problems of the Orient with its surplus of labour but the thought does not appal her. "It is little more staggering than the condition which social reformers had to face in England 150 years ago," said she,

"but why should China wait for 150 years to work out her salvation?"

The first objective suggested by Mrs. Eddy was the improvement of conditions in all foreign-owned mills and next the education of public opinion among the Chinese people so that they would be convinced of the advisability of the reforms urged both on the score of humanity and good business.

The importance of intelligent and careful, albeit slow, progress in this complex problem was emphasized and it was also announced at this meeting that a joint committee from the British Women's Association, the American Woman's Club, and Shanghai Women's Club were already working quietly on the matter and that the Municipal Council had the matter under consideration.

STYLE-GAZING

Not What we Wear but What we Are to Wear

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Do you believe in fortune telling? O yes, of course we all know that there's a lot of difference between having some charming friend hold your hand while she points out the strength of your head line combined with the prodigious length and depth of your heart line, or lightly flicks the cards about while she promises all manner of delightful things "to your house, to your home, to yourself" or getting a slice of the future cut off for you in return for a contribution to some charity—a difference, we were saying between all these and going out to a professional and expending \$10 or more that might just as well have been put into some stable investment such as sweep-stake tickets.

Nevertheless, however strong minded we may be, there is a lure towards the unknown, an attraction towards what is just out of sight, and upon this basic fact in human nature depends the intense interest felt in "costume telling." What people are wearing is always absorbing, but what they are going to wear is even more engrossing. Hence it is that we listen to the pronouncements of a style authority with awe, mixed with respectful shivers, while she tells us what her reading of the sartorial heavens has revealed. To produce visions of ourselves dressed as we shall appear six months from date surely savours of the occult.

Just as one would never think of contradicting a fortune-teller as one listens, half credulous, to the seeming impossibilities predicted, so one bows meekly to the dictates of the high priestess of the cult of clothes. Only occasionally when removed from personal contact does one dare resist ever so little the future as foretold by illustration or printed word. Hence, greatly daring—but even more fearing, we take issue with a few of the forecasts set forth in a current bulletin from the misty world where styles are waiting to be born.

WHO WANTS TO BE PRECISE?

"There is one thing certain about the new fashions," we read "and that is that neatness is going to be *de rigueur*" this winter.

"Some kind of trim waistline will be seen, for when the straight dress is still worn it is no longer shapeless and floppy, but banded tightly round the hips. There are no eccentricities, no outrageous shortness of skirts, no floppy, uneven hemlines. The heads of some of the big French houses have set their faces against the floating scraps of chiffon, the unevenly hanging panels and scarves, and the general "bunchiness" of appearance which marked last season's models. And that means that England will presently follow where Paris leads.

"The fashion was never, in the opinion of the writer, a pretty one, and always looked untidy. When a skirt is full it will be frankly full; where it hangs straightly it will nearly touch the ground, and its draperies will fall into a definite train, or even into a double train."

Well, this may all be. The winter is still young, but I venture the assertion that trimness will not be the prevailing feature of the gowns seen at social functions for some few weeks to come, since far too many autumn and early winter frocks have been made up along the loose and careless lines. Skirts, to be sure, have been struggling back to normalcy, but the most popular mode of the moment is the skirt draped at one side and the effect has been too good to be lightly discarded. Moreover, what about the overskirt, which has almost invariably been longer than the foundation skirt and practically never extends the full way round. And as for hanging panels, their name is still legion.

OUTRAGEOUSLY LONG OR SHORT.

"No outrageous shortness of skirt," says the seer. True; but what of the outrageously long skirt? And why is a double train more "definite" than a panel? "No bunchiness," says the soothsayer, and then hints at the bustle.

"One must chronicle again the fact that a kind of suggestion of a bustle is seen on many models. Whether this fashion will penetrate from the dressmaker's *salon* into the private house remains to be seen. Many skirts are caught up into a full, bunchy drapery at the back, whence depends a small square train resting some inches on the ground. Often a very large bunch of looped material is placed to one side of the hip, and this is stiffened inside with muslin, while the rest of the gown is tightly swathed to the figure."

"Elaboration and eccentricity have been banished from the realm of fashion," we read, also that "quiet taste and reticence," likewise dignified gowns are to be the aim of the season. The prospect sounds so bleak that we are glad to note the writer's inconsistency in the promise of trimmed backs, removable sleeves and contrasting laces—of which more anon.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

HIGHWAYS EDUCATION BOARD

Washington, Oct. 27

The test of a nation's civilization is whether it has good roads and highways, Mr. S. S. McClure, the publisher, told members of the Highways Education Board at tonight's session of the second annual Educational Conference. The only way to civilization is over good roads, he declared. Citing the situation in China, through which he recently travelled, Mr. McClure declared that country could never reach a high state of civilization and organization until great road and industrial systems were built up. The Chinese were unable to build roads and only increased outside help in that direction would bring the country from its present state of disorganization. The roads and rail systems that had been built in China by Americans and Europeans had done untold more good to the Chinese than ever the financial profits for the builders—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF HOME LEAVE

The following is from the "Times of India":—In the obituary notice of that fine old veteran, Sir George Knox, a considerable amount of emphasis was laid on the fact that he only took one day's leave and that was more by accident than design. With this notable example before us it is pertinent to ask whether the abstinence from leave to which one is entitled, is to be counted as righteousness or not. In various petitions it is often pleaded as a mark of merit that petitioner has taken little or no leave. But is it a matter of credit or of folly? In the case of British officers the brain gets jaded and the blood becomes thin after a three years' spell in the East; a rest in the vigorous climate of Europe, especially of the British Isles, is essential for the recuperation of body and brain. But apart from this, it is surely good to keep in touch with relatives and friends in the Old Country, and to replenish one's stock of ideas. In most cases it is not the want of desire to go home but the cost of the passages which is the great deterrent. India is no longer a cheap country in which to live, and year by year it is increasingly difficult for the British officer to save enough to pay for his own passage, let alone that of his wife and children. The recent announcement, therefore, of the Premier in his speech on India that the ques-

UNEMPLOYMENT'S GROWTH

The Ministry of Labour "Gazette" says:—Employment continued bad during September and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Some improvement was reported in the pig iron industry, in iron and steel manufacture, in the woolen and worsted industry, and in the pottery trades, but there was a further decline in employment in the cotton industry.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 14.6 at the end of August and 14.8 at the end of September. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 11.9 on September 25 as compared with 12.0 at August 21. In the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in September resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £297,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,300,000 workpeople, and an increase of about £30,000 in the weekly wages of 395,000 workpeople.

Among those workpeople who sustained reductions in wages the principal group were men employed in the engineering industry, whose weekly rates in the principal centres of the industry were reduced by a third instalment of 5s. 6d. a week, making a total reduction of 16s. 6d. a week during the past three months. Other groups of workpeople affected by reductions included steel workers at Sheffield, men in ship-repairing yards in most of the principal districts, railway carriage and waggon builders and repairers, hosiery workers in the Midlands, letterpress printers in country towns in England and Wales, vehicle builders, and workpeople employed in the sugar, confectionery, and fruit-preserving trade, and in cocoa and chocolate manufacture.

The workpeople whose wages were increased in September were mostly coal miners in the Yorkshire and the East Midland area and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Since the beginning of 1922 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of over £3,900,000 in the wages of nearly 7,500,000 workpeople and a net increase of about £11,500 in the wages of 75,000 workpeople.

tion of the high cost of passages is under the consideration of the Government is very welcome. But relief should come early.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH CHINA

New York, Nov. 2.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "New York Journal of Commerce" says that the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce announces that it is presently to open an exhibition and sales-room at Shanghai in the interests of manufacturers and exporters. Dr. J. W. Ross, Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, is to make the necessary arrangements, and full information as to the manner in which the agency is to be carried on may be obtained from the director of the commercial intelligence service of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

It is proposed that the department should lease adequate accommodation wherein Canadian manufacturers and exporters, who so desire, may sublet space, making their own arrangements for sales activities, who will at all times have access to the exhibition. The proposed exhibition and sales room will, of course, be limited strictly to the exhibition of samples of goods manufactured or produced in Canada.—Reuter.

PARODY A "NOBLE ART"

"I am a self-made parodist," was one of the confessions of Sir Owen Seaman, editor of Punch, who, in a lecture at the Y.M.C.A. Tottenham Court Road, laid bare to a large audience the methods by which he serves the "noble art of parody." That art, it appears, suffers at present from the general lack of appreciation of poetry. Minor poets of to-day welcome the appreciation which parody implies, but readers do not draw from it all the enjoyment which familiarity with the original would give. As the "highest test of parody is that its merit should be acknowledged by the man whom it victimizes. Sir Owen Seaman declared that one of the greatest compliments he had ever received was when a writer whose work he had caricatured remarked that he could almost have sworn he had written the thing when he was drunk. Reverence, the lecturer maintained, was in the nature of the true parodist, and parody in its highest form was a department of pure literary criticism. It was criticism by illustration, and enabled an author to see himself as others saw him.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The grave of a king, dating from 30 centuries ago, has been discovered intact near Thebes.—French Wireless through Reuter.

THE CHINESE ROYAL LILY

Modern gardeners owe much to the explorer Wilson, states "The Times," for he has introduced many fine exotic plants, trees and shrubs, but if in his wanderings in Western China he had never found anything except the lily so happily named *regale*, the horticultural world would still be his debtor. Of the thousands of new plants sent home from China by one collector or another, few can have taken more readily than this to their surroundings in this country, although in the case of *L. regale* these surroundings are the opposite of those prevailing in the natural home of the plant—the Min Valley, on the borders of China and Tibet, a floral paradise. In late June and July it is possible to walk for days through a veritable wild garden dominated by beautiful lilies. In the Min Valley *L. regale* luxuriates in rocky crevices, sun-baked throughout the greater part of the year. It grows 3 ft. to 5 ft. tall, and has slender leaves crowded on stems bearing several large, funnel-shaped flowers, red purple without, ivory white suffused with canary yellow within, often with the red purple reflected through, and is deliciously fragrant.

There are no Min Valleys in Great Britain, nor rocky crevices sun-baked for more than a fraction of the year, yet such is the adaptability of this lily that it is found flourishing in places so diverse as the limestone hills of Derbyshire, and the Wealden clays, the sands of Hampshire, the arid chalk barrens of the South Downs, and rich red loam of Somerset. Peat alone is poison to it. No more than any other lily will *L. regale* give of its best unless tended, but it suffers much, and in a family whose members are capricious to a degree, stands all but alone in constitutional vigour. In this country we are singularly lucky in that the original stock of bulbs came straight from the natural home of the lily, where we may safely assume that the diseases of cultivated plants are unknown, so that the strain is sound, and not tainted by diseases common to the Eastern nursery gardens from which so many lilies come. If our nurserymen are wise, they will raise this species by thousands, and though the price fall to a fraction of that current now, they will hold the market against the foreigner. There is no difficulty in raising *L. regale* from seed, and any amateur who knows the elements of propagation may try his hand at it, proceeding as he would with the seeds of hardy plants in general. No paraphernalia is required, nor frame, nor heat; nothing but a seed bed which may be raised an inch above the surrounding earth, and need not be more than a yard square. The seed should be sown in shallow drills six inches apart, and the end of February is a better time than the present, as the seed soon sprouts, and a rough winter takes a heavy toll of autumn-sown seedlings.

Those who prefer to buy bulbs of this magnificent lily should lose no time about it, as the planting season is on us. As with all lilies, the better the cultivation, the better the results; and if the ground has not been made ready, it should be prepared at once. As to situation, *L. regale* appreciates wind-swept quarters no more than other lilies, and it is not in any sense a marsh plant. Unless the summer be very gloomy, it will do as well in moderately dense shade as in full sun, but wherever it is, the amateur should see to it that the ground about the base of the stem is shaded, preferably by carpeting plants or evergreen shrubs not more than a yard high. In average soils, the bulbs should not be more than 4-in. down from the ground to the tip, and in light soil they may be an inch deeper.

No planter of lily bulbs must expect much of a display for two seasons, till, in fact, the bulb has recovered the shock of moving, and small bulbs move better than large. All lilies gain of effect if planted in groups, each bulb a foot from its neighbour.

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL APPEARANCE

The Dean of Windsor (Dr. A. Raillie), who has been taking an interest in a health-week campaign at Eton, told an Eton audience that they could not ignore any question that affected their body, neither its appearance nor its health. Not only through their body, he said, but through the expression of their body, people knew them. A man might have a certain body, and if he was dirty, slovenly, or careless, he was not doing that body justice. It was absurd to over-estimate the importance of dress and appearance, but it was quite equally wrong to under-estimate it. He would far rather see young people take too much trouble about their appearance than too little, and still more with the old. When they were young they had other things to make them trouble about their appearance, things which passed away when they got old. Most of all should they be careful in the expression of their face. One had known people infinitely kind who had never taken the trouble to make themselves express that kindness in their expression towards their neighbours. They could become hard of expression. To some extent expression depended upon the character within, but not entirely; they could make appearance. Had they not known very ugly people it was a real pleasure to look at, because of the expression and personality that shone out in them? Had they not also known very good-looking people they never wanted to look at again because their faces were empty, vain, conceited, full of all sorts of things that took all the value out of the expression of the body given to the world!

A PAUPER'S ROMANCE

Frederick Hall Kirby, a white-haired man, 84 years of age, described as a consulting engineer, was recently charged on remand at the Westminster Police Court with obtaining food and lodgings to the extent of £3. 10s. by fraud and false pretences at an hotel in the vicinity of Victoria Station. The defendant stayed at the hotel from September 8 to 18 without means, stating, it was alleged, that he was about to receive a sum of £2,000 from his lawyer, and also making reference to important positions held by his sons. When arrested all he possessed was three-halfpence, some pawn-tickets, lodging-house papers, and an old-age pension form.

Appearing for the accused, Mr. Dalziel Fisher, solicitor, said he had personally known Mr. Kirby for over 30 years, and was aware that in his younger days, when he was engaged in India and built the docks at Bombay and other work under the Government, his income was not less than £10,000 a year. The defendant had three sons in high positions, one of whom was a brigadier general, a commanding officer of artillery in India, and another an engineer in charge of railways. The accused, who had also had a career in the City of London as a consulting civil engineer, unfortunately got into the hands of company promoters and lost his large fortune. He was now partially blind, and there was no doubt that to a certain extent his mind was enfeebled, the idea of his former large undertakings still possessing him. He had recently told him (Mr. Fisher) that he had some business going through by which he was making £80,000, and that he wanted £2,000 to carry it through. Inquiries made established the fact that there had been some negotiation, but that he would get nothing. Mr. Kirby was a man of the highest character, and his present position was a deplorable reverse of fortune.

Mr. Francis (the magistrate) asked whether his well-to-do near relatives would do nothing.

Mr. Fisher said the last thing one of them did was to send him a cheque for a paltry pound. The kindest thing that could be done for the old man was to send him to the workhouse infirmary, and then perhaps the Guardians would take some action. There was a possibility of the defendant's admission to a well-known and important institution when a vacancy occurred. He was willing now to go to the infirmary.

Mr. Francis said he would discharge him on a medical certificate produced as to feebleness of mind, and he could go to the infirmary.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, Dec. 4.—Two students were burned to death, and one is missing as a result of a fire in a dormitory of the Colby Baptist College here early this morning. The cause of the fire is not known. —Reuter.

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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Kiangyu, November 30. From Hankow. Mrs. Nilsen and Mr. Shipman.

Per str. Sinkiang, December 1. From Tsingtao. Mr. A. S. Warner.

Per str. Kuitwo, December 1. From Kiukiang. Miss S. Butom. From Wuhu. Mrs. C. A. Powell.

Per str. Shuntien, December 2. From Tientsin. Lieut. L. P. Lane, Six Chefoo School Teachers, 53 School Children.

Per str. Nganking, December 2. From Hankow. Mr. J. Simmons, Mrs. E. D. Haley, Miss Guest, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dome, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, December 2. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Allen, Mr. J. N. Atthill Mr. and Mrs. H. Boug's, Mrs. H. G. Brandt, Mr. F. S. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dodwell, Mrs. A. Bulmer, Mrs. M. Hofmann, Mrs. A. and Miss S. Hocking, Mr. D. McNeill, Mr. J. J. Meere, Mr. and Mr. F. A. Nixon, Mr. P. Otley, Mrs. M. A. Marquis, Mrs. C. H. Wright, Master R. Wright, Miss E. Wright, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. M. M. Axelrood, Mr. C. A. Rogers, Mr. C. Brown, Mrs. W. Brown.

Per str. Kiangwah, December 3. From Hankow. Mr. L. H. Baritto.

Per str. Shengking, December 3. From Hankow. Mr. E. H. Perry.

Per str. Tuckwo, December 3. From Wuhu. Mr. N. C. Edmunds.

Per str. Kiangyung, December 4. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Wellraham.

Per str. Kaiping, December 4. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rickerby.

Per str. Fausang, December 4. From Chefoo. Mrs. Ifills, Dr. Hills, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Eustance. From Weihaiwei. Master E. Williams, Master Staheyeff, Master Dorval, Mr. E. C. Emmett, Master Cummings, Master Eggeff.

Per str. Kiangshun, December 5. From Hankow. Rev. J. R. Wilson, Mr. Bucknell, Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Nowell, Mr. Marsdan, Mr. Hunt.

Per str. Suiyang, December 6. From Hongkong. Mr. W. B. Marshall.

Per str. Szechuen, December 6. From Hongkong. Mr. H. van Assche.

Per str. Tingsang, December 6. From Swatow. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, Mr. Larsen.

Per str. Suiwo, December 6. From Hankow. Mr. W. Farley, Mr. J. Law. Mr. C. Laune. From Tungchow. Mr. G. Schink.

Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru, December 6. From San Francisco, etc. Capt. C. Baker, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. W. N. Clark, Mr. J. Creed, Mr. C. Denby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Z. Eager, Miss J. Gardner, Comm. G. Goetz, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris, Miss I. D. Harris, Mr. J. M. Jalley, Col. and Mrs. C. H. McNeil, Mrs. E. Koken, Mr. D. C. Miller, Mr. S. Nishimura, Mr. H. Reynod, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ssepherd. Miss L. C. Shepherd.

Per str. Yushun, December 7. From Chefoo and Tientsin. Mr. Bahr.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteng, December 7. from Ningpo. Mrs. Molony.

Per str. Tatung, December 7. From Hankow. Mrs. Goodfellow.

Per str. Loongwo, December 7. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sampson, Mr. J. Robenovich, Rev. F. J. M. Colter, Mr. E. N. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Talati, Mr. R. C. Mackay, Mr. C. R. Cox.

Per str. Fengtien, December 7. From Chefoo. Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Preedy, Miss Baker, Miss C. and Miss M. Macleod. From Weihaiwei. Miss O. J. Millar, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. G. A. D. Kennedy.

OUTWARD

Per str. Kungwo, December 1.—For Kiukiang—Mr. E. S. Little. For Hankow—Mrs. A. Y. Rose, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. McFarlane, Messrs. E. A. Speigler, C. S. MacNeish, A. Lorimer.

Per str. Paoting, Dec. 2.—For Swatow—Mr. J. Grasca.

Per str. Wuchang, December 2.—For Hankow—Mr. D. Raymond.

Per str. Sinkiang, December 2.—For Hongkong—Messrs. Focken, J. A. Scott, S. S. Braine, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Greenwood, Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. M. M. Homerton.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, December 2.—For Vancouver—Messrs. E. B. Abbott, C. H. Arnhold, Misses M. A. Bremer, A. Brown, Mr. S. J. Gahaldon, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hangh-wout, Mr. P. L. Monkman, Capt. H. Y. S. Page, Messrs. W. Troensegaard, A. G. Warner, G. F. Brebber, Mr. and Mrs. G. Draffin, Miss R. M. and Master V. R. Draffin, Mr. P. H. F. Hache, Mrs. R. and Miss J. W. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. and Miss C. B. Lewis, Mr. F. S. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. Palmberg, Miss L. and Master K. G. Palmberg, Miss E. Wilson.

Per P. & O. S. Karmata, December 2. —For London—Miss Gull, Mr. G. W. Turner, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mr. A. E. Worwood, Mrs. Ringsbye, Miss H. Ringsbye, Miss G. Ringsbye, Mrs. P. J. King, Miss G. King, Miss T. King, Miss E. Parker. For Marseilles—Rev. Father F. Cacciapuglia. For Bombay—Mr. J. Harvey, Miss E. J. Colhoun. For Singapore—Mr. R. S. Durston. For Hongkong—Mrs. E. Beck, Miss E. Beck, Mr. T. A. Fawell, Mr. J. Korfs, Mr. L. De Leeuw, Mr. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Champkin, Miss Sexton, Miss Brackvill, Miss M. Brimstin, Mr. F. G. Ellis, Mr. E. F. Biart, Mrs. J. E. Heywood, Miss F. B. Heywood, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. W. R. Booley.

Per str. Hsinchi, December 3.—For Foochow—Dr. F. P. Gebbart, Misses A. Harrow, H. M. Atwood, Mrs. and Miss Fransworth.

Per A.L.S. President McKinley, December 3.—For Seattle—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Paustan, Mrs. E. Hayburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Borman, Miss C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Ward, Mr. F. T. Ward, Mr.

and Mrs. J. C. Proctor, Miss Bedell, Messrs. M. H. Harder, J. Shanahan, F. Figuer, D. L. Moss, Robins, R. Robinson. For Yokohama—Mr. Munici, Mrs. Luettech.

Per str. Kiangfoo, December 3.—For Hankow—Mr. K. Kraemer.

BIRTHS

BRINER.—On December 7, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. U. Briner, 77 Scott Road, a son, Robert Paul.

CLAYTON.—On November 28, 1922, at Temple Hill Hospital, Chefoo, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clayton, a daughter.

CRUM.—On December 7, 1922, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, to Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Crum, a son.

MCINTYRE.—On December 1, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. K. McIntyre, a daughter.

MOORE.—On December 6, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore, a daughter.

SILAS.—On December 6, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Silas, a son, Robert Arthur.

MARRIAGES

HARRISON—PHILLIPPO. — On December 7, 1922, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sidney Barton, Esq., C.M.G., Alexander Harrison to Gladys May Phillippo, of Boston, Lancs., England.

KISSAM—BENHAM.—On December 4, 1922, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by Rev. Father Grech Cumbo, W. J. Kissam to Gertrude Madeline Benham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. C. Benham, of Upper Norwood, London.

PENNETT—TOMLINSON. — On December 4, 1922, at the Union Church, Hongkong, C. W. Pennett, son of Mr. W. A. J. Pennett, of Crouch End, London, to Norah Christobel, daughter of Mr. W. Tomlinson, of Boston, Lancs., England.

TONKIN—ANKOODINOFF. — On December 6, 1922, at Shanghai, before Sidney Barton, Esq., C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, and at the Russian Church, Matthew McNair Tonkin and Anna Georgievna Ankoodinoff.

DEATHS

BARRADAS.—On December 3, 1922, at 11.55 p.m., at his residence, No. 27 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, Arquitrclino F. de Lapro Barradas.

McKENZIE.—On December 5, 1922, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Catherine Elizabeth, aged 40, the dearly loved wife of S. F. McKenzie.

SNODGRASS.—On December 4, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, John Snodgrass, S. M. C. Secretariat, aged 30.

IN MEMORIAM

LINDEMANN.—In loving memory of Bertha Lindemann, née Komor, who died on December 7, 1921.

EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

(Aktieselskabet Det Ostasintiske Kompagni).

COPENHAGEN

TO THE EAST.

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Sailings from COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG, CHRISTIANIA, HAMBURG and ANTWERP to HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, DALNY and VLADIVOSTOK.

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SHANGHAI

HONGKONG

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Dec. 1	30.43	53.0	NE	2	48.6	42.6	51.4	38.0	O.
" 2	30.43	51.6	NNE	1	46.2	42.6	57.0	30.4	B.
" 3	30.31	51.1	ENE	1	49.5	48.2	65.1	37.1	O.
" 4	30.54	51.6	NW	4	39.1	36.9	44.2	33.3	O.
" 5	30.69	49.5	NW	3	31.8	27.3	42.6	24.4	B.
" 6	30.50	48.6	NW	1	36.0	31.8	38.7	27.5	O.
" 7	30.40	48.2	W	1	36.2	34.7	49.1	28.1	B.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Dec. 1	42.0	42.8	50.6	57.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 2	37.4	37.4	54.8	50.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 3	42.6	37.6	61.6	55.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 4	32.0	37.8	52.4	59.0	Trace.	Nil.
" 5	26.0	43.0	43.0	57.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 6	32.0	46.0	38.5	61.0	0.06	Nil.
" 7	31.0	51.0	49.0	56.0	Nil.	Nil.

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THE WILD HEART.—About this new book by Emma L. Squier, Gene Stratton Porter says:—"I certainly wish that a copy of this book may go into every home, for two reasons: the first, that men and women may learn how any one with a sympathetic heart devoid of fear may fraternize with the wild; and that it may do something toward teaching parents that all children are not alike and cannot possibly be run through the same groove" ... \$6.00
THE THREE GODFATHERS.—By Peter B. Kyne. The unforgettable tale of a child and a trio of thieves—a story that thousands of men will pass on to their sons to read ... \$2.00
WHERE THE BLUE BEGINS.—By Christopher Morley. It is a kind of fairy tale, if you like; an allegory, perhaps; a story readable for itself, full of quaint absurdity, laughter, and satire; but with an undercurrent of beauty and meaning that seems to us to lift it into the realm of those books that go on and on making friends and spreading enchantment. It shows, behind the humour that has been in all Christopher Morley's books, that vein of poetic insight and seriousness which distinguishes genuine literature ... \$3.50
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SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—First and Final Return of Ordinary Capital.

Shareholders are hereby notified that a first and final return of Capital at the rate of Tls. Two and candareens Sixty-five only (Tls. 2.65) per share has been declared and Warrants will be issued in exchange for Share Certificates which must be lodged with the undersigned on and after Tuesday, November 28, 1922.

A. E. STEWART,
Liquidator,
care of J. P. Bisset & Co.,
No. 1 The Bund,
Shanghai.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Further Issue of Tls. 300,000 7% Debentures at the price of Tls. 107 per cent.

The Directors will be prepared to receive applications on and after December 1, 1922, for Tls. 300,000 debentures redeemable at par after 10 years (on six months' notice) and on or before December 31, 1922 (being part of an authorized issue of Tls. 4,000,000) bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on June 30 and December 31, of each year at the price of Tls. 107 per Tls. 100 debenture.

French Municipal Council Loan of:—

1916	(5½ per cent. Debentures)	
1914	(5½ " " " ")	
1921	(8 " " " ")	

Transfer Books for the above loans will be closed from December 11, 1922, to December 31, 1922, both days inclusive.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 9, 1922

GRATIS

No. 100.

The local share market has been active during the past week in "Rubbers" and buying quotations for all shares show an improvement on last week's prices although many small operators have been satisfied to realize profits on purchases of 2/3 weeks ago and have sold out this week. All other local stocks with the exception of Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf are a shade easier which applies chiefly to "Cottons," Shanghai Docks, and New Engineering Works.

London market quotations show a marked rise in Chinese Government Loans and a drop in share quotations; the following being the last prices quoted to us by cable this week:—

	Buyers	Sellers
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—British Issue	£77. 10. 0	£79. 10. 0
French Issue	72. 0. 0	74. 10. 0
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "Bearer"	2. 15. 6	3. 0. 6
Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1. 8. 9	1. 10. 0
(5/- paid up)	6. 0	—
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. Defd. Ord.	27. 10. 0	29. 10. 0
Shen Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	—	4. 0. 0
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. Regd.	—	26. 5. 0

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/1 (official).

Shanghai, December 8, 1922.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

DECEMBER	2nd		4th		5th		6th		7th		8th	
	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.
RUBBERS												
Batu Anam Rub. Est., Ltd.	Tls. 0.77½	..	..	..	0.75	..	0.75	..	0.80	..	0.75	..
Bukit Toh Alang R. E. Ltd.	2	..	2.10	..	2½	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Bute Plant., Ltd.	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.55	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor United Rub. Co., Ltd.	0.80	..	0.80	..	0.85	..	0.85	..	0.85	..	..	..
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est., Ltd.	0.95	..	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Repah Rub. & T. E., Ltd.	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..	0.65	..	..	..
S'hai Seremban R. E., Ltd.	0.50	..	0.55	..	..	..	..	..	0.55	..	..	..
Sungala Rub. Est. Ltd.	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah Est., Ltd.	0.60	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	..	..	..
Taiping Rub. Est., Ltd.	0.30	..	0.35	..	..	..	0.35	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang Rub. Est., Ltd.	0.65	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alma Estates, Ltd.	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Ests., Ltd.	..	..	5.90	6	6	..	6½	..	6.15	..	6.10	..
Chempedak R. & G. Est., Ltd.	..	..	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karan Rub. Ets. Co., Ltd.	..	..	5½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pengkalan Durian Est., Ltd.	..	..	0.70	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai-Klebang R. E., Ltd.	..	..	0.45	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3.10	..	..	..	3.10	..	3.10	..
Cheng Rub. Est., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated Rub. Est., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1.80	..	..	..	1.85	..	..	..
S'hai Kedah Plant. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.80	..	..	..
Samacaga Rub. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.55	..	..	..	0.60	..	..	..
Sungei Duri R. Est., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	7	..	7½	..	..	..	..	..
Tebong Rub. Est., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1.10	..	..	..	1.12½	..	1.15	..
Sua Mangris Rub. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3½	..	3½	..	3½	..	3½	..
Padang Rub. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	..	5	..	4½	..
Kroewoek Java Plant. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated R. C.&E. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	..	..	..	..	..
Dominion Rub. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.55x R	..	1.85	..	1.90	..
Senawang R. E. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.05	..	..	..
Semambu R. Est., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ltd.	Tls. 185½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.,	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (combined)	18½	..	..	..	18	..	18½	..	18½	..	..	..
Shanghai Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	..	..	101	..	101	..	101	..	..	..	101	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co. "B"	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	126	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank	\$	..	..	..	..	..	985	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..
COTTONS												
Ewo Cotton Mills Ltd. (Ord)	Tls. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	..	..	..
Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 8% 1921 Debs.	Tls. ..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward Settlement for 1922:—

December 21, Thursday.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward Settlement for 1923:—

January 25, Thursday,

February 26, Monday,

March 27, Tuesday.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

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RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-22	1922										Total output this fin. yr. to date
			Year before	Last year				Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.			
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Alma	Tls 630,000	Sept.	275,500	288,500	300,000	11.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,100	18,500	44,600	
Amherst (New)	500,000	Oct.	57,730	72,382	80,500	*4.34d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,448	9,542	
Anglo-Dutch	2200,000	Dec.	919,349	700,000	750,000	0/7.49d.	219,500	72,000	60,000	54,000	..	60,000	50,000	53,000	27,000	695,500	138,100	
Anglo-Java	4230,000	Dec.	2,283,939	1,511,575	176,500	8d.	440,000	114,000	143,000	145,000	123,000	56,000	73,000	100,000	139,100	138,100	..	
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	298,392	389,447	380,000	10.38.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,799	24,243	88,042	
Batu Anam	400,000	Dec.	286,115	221,030	260,000	0/8.91d.	60,131	21,508	21,532	19,282	24,092	21,500	21,403	23,188	21,183	223,799	204,387	
Bukit Toh Alang	500,000	Mar.	291,338	309,254	345,000	7.10d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,398	24,561	204,387	
Bute	300,000	Dec.	380,200	255,300	207,300	10.71d.	59,240	13,000	18,825	17,800	19,100	19,700	22,600	21,000	..	179,828	317,670	
Chamor United	380,000	Dec.	302,109	271,838	350,000	0/8.51d.	85,933	22,267	27,748	32,242	33,509	32,712	34,081	20,025	19,161	13,000	13,000	
Chempedak	235,000	Oct.	116,100	145,760	..	148.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	127,494	151,923	..	10.85d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Consolidated (1914)	375,000	Dec.	688,813	591,033	700,000	8d.	173,318	54,927	58,724	61,353	82,590	61,882	57,407	54,044	..	588,745	208,542	
Domintion	350,000	Dec.	402,878	203,042	162,000	7.36d.	42,251	10,159	11,890	18,451	33,222	30,511	31,336	30,220	..	90,000	1,013.00	
Gula-Kanumpang	250,000	Dec.	1,618,287	1,023,890	1,215,000	1/0.4.1	332,700	95,000	..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	61,200	627,500	..	
Jaya Consolidated	285,000	Dec.	854,400	739,728	..	7.08d.	191,900	61,900	80,100	63,600	48,600	15,400	56,800	44,000	..	104,211	66,228	
Kapayang	150,000	Dec.	159,718	176,890	170,000	137.09	42,707	17,393	17,940	14,797	16,816	15,547	18,478	15,260	15,873	104,211	..	
Karan	250,000	Mar.	109,638	114,879	78,000	9d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kota Bahru (1921)	390,000	June	426,113	138,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kroowok	470,000	Dec.	583,807	493,730	540,000	0/7.24d.	133,000	46,000	42,000	46,000	42,000	resting	35,000	52,000	49,000	37,350	19,000	
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	525,474	812,639	..	Gide.0.655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	209,711	220,232	..	10d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pengkalan (1921)	150,000	Mar.	204,461	174,022	176,088	140.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Permatas	250,000	Oct.	21,400	96,843	..	5/32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rapah	275,000	Dec.	227,369	27,000	240,000	7/28	13,433	19,351	19,660	19,364	21,498	..	18,168	19,500	..	131,054	127,550	
Samagaya	600,000	Sept.	213,280	361,450	..	12.40d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
See Kee (1918)	100,000	June	181,779	179,665	180,000	8.02d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Semambu	300,000	Dec.	186,793	170,102	20,000	0/10.26	36,818	13,508	15,295	18,320	13,196	14,500	13,069	15,415	9,394	152,49	221,700	
Sensawane (1921)	375,000	Jan.	220,764	106,500	..	*12.05d.	37,900	20,000	22,800	22,300	23,400	24,400	23,200	22,134	..	22,438	107,166	
Shanghal Kedah	400,000	Sept.	228,037	291,920	345,000	11d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shal-Kiebang	315,000	Dec.	137,639	113,355	120,000	11.36d.	33,452	9,910	11,347	11,195	12,029	11,943	..	10,900	6,190	107,166	..	
Shal-Malay	600,000	Dec.	376,516	413,635	392,000	*0/8.33d.	103,680	31,130	33,482	34,451	32,397	32,519	35,630	29,673	21,253	354,215	81,204	
Shal-Pahang	200,000	June	192,450	209,881	..	9d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shal-Seremban	325,000	Dec.	159,968	176,548	..	0/9.73d.	40,163	12,629	15,452	15,139	15,924	16,308	15,468	12,000	13,470	168,558	54,220	
Shal-Sumatra	600,000	Oct.	259,018	661,333	No	No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sua-Manggis	280,000	Dec.	213,716	192,500	..	11d.	42,700	14,100	15,400	15,300	17,900	17,000	16,800	15,500	..	154,000	78,822	
Sungala	100,000	Mar.	85,312	30,279	..	11.32d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sungel Duri	240,000	June	266,112	308,073	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Taipring (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	121,465	705,552	..	*25	26,885	9,050	9,750	8,850	11,337	9,039	..	30,719	32,721	..	..	
Tanah Merah	750,000	Mar.	309,700	415,100	..	8d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tebong	750,000	Jan.	813,540	334,590	..	8.64d.	91,500	45,500	53,000	53,500	52,500	59,000	55,500	54,500	52,000	43,200	465,400	
Ziangbe	150,000	Dec.	737,330	616,432	..	10.66d.	155,700	49,200	35,700	35,200	24,100	21,500	48,600	52,200	43,200	..	..	

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses

† Straits 8 cents.

†† Piculs

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom Value	Int %	Payable	LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable			
1903	5 to 20	26-9-22	T93†	T490,500	T425,400	T100	6	June-Dec.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96†	520,000	250,000	100	6	June-Dec.	
1904	do	26-9-22	T98	214,500	165,000	100	6	do	1909	do	26-9-22	T92	750,000	750,000	100	6	do	
1905	do	12-5-22	T90†	320,000	285,000	100	6	do	1911	do	26-9-22	T92	250,000	250,000	100	6	Mar.-Sept.	
1907	do	24-4-22	T94	500,000	500,000	100	6	do	1912	do	26-9-22	T90	250,000	250,000	100	6	May-Nov.	
1908	do	26-1-22	T92	650,000	650,000	100	6	do	1913	do	26-9-22	T90	250,000	250,000	100	6	Jan.-July	
1909	do	29-8-22	T93	300,000	300,000	100	6	do	1913	do	21-8-22	T80	250,000	250,000	100	6	June-Dec.	
1910	do	10-3-22	T94	500,000	313,800	100	6	do	1913	do	26-9-22	T91	250,000	250,000	100	6	April-Oct.	
1911	10 to 30	2-12-21	T84	900,000	350,000	100	6	do	1914	do	26-9-22	T91	250,000	250,000	100	6	May-Nov.	
1912	do	29-8-22	T87	800,000	340,000	100	6	do	1914	do	26-9-22	T91	250,000	250,000	100	6	April-Oct.	
1913	do	29-8-22	T89	850,000	766,300	100	6	do	1914	do	21-8-22	T90	500,000	237,600	100	6	June-Dec.	
1914	50	8-5-22	T78	500,000	500,000	100	5	do	1916	do	21-8-22	T90	500,000	237,600	100	5	do	
1914	19 to 30	12-8-22	T81†	1,203,000	900,000	100	5	do	S'haland H'kew	1912	5 to 10							
1915	do	13-8-22	T80†	1,065,000	800,000	100	5	do	Wf. Co., Ltd.	1913								
1916	do	29-8-22	T90	1,900,000	1,400,000	100	6	do	Shanghai Club	1909	20	26-9-22	T98	435,000	450,000	100	6	do
1918	10	29-8-22	T100	1,800,000	507,300	100	7	do	Country Club	1903	Perpetual		139,000	139,000	100	6	do	
1919	10	26-9-22	T100	3,400,000	1,793,300	100	7	do	Lane, Crawford	1914	5 to 20		130,000	130,000	100	6	do	
1920	10	2-9-22	T100	2,240,000	T2,240,000	100	7	do	& Co., Ltd.	1915	do		110,000	110,000	100	6	Mar.-Sept.	
1920	10	2-9-22	T100	2,240,000	T2,240,000	100	7	do	Anglo-French	1909	do		250,000	250,000	100	6	June-Dec.	
1921	10 to 30	14-11-22	T104	4750,000	4750,000	100	8	do	Land Invest.	1911	do		300,000	300,000	100	6	do	
1921	do	26-1-22	T104	11,000,000	11,000,000	100	8	do	Co., Ltd.	1909	do							
1921	do	4-12-22	T110	T4,000,000	T4,000,000	T100	8	do	S'hal Hotels, Ltd.	1916	30	26-9-22	T80	865,000	75,300	100	6	do
1922	do	30-11-22	T105	T2,000,000	T2,000,000	100	7	do	S'hal Mutual Tel.	1909	10 to 20		270,000	257,700	100	6	do	
1911	do	13-4-22	T80	400,000	400,000	100	5	do	Co., Ltd.	1913	5 to 20		100,000	100,000	100	7	do	
1914	do	13-4-22	T80	500,000	500,000	100	5	do	Weeks & Co., Ltd.	1913	20	16-6-22	T89	400,000	328,500	100	6	Feb.-Aug.
1915	do	13-4-22	T80	350,000	350,000	100	5	do	S'hal Race Club	1903	20							
1921	do	13-9-22	T110	2,000,000	2,000,000	T100	8	do	Gutty Dairy Co.,	1915	10							
1921	10 to 30	11-8-22	T110	2,000,000	T2,000,000	T100	8	do	Ltd.	1915	10							
S'hal Water- works Co., Ltd.	1922	6-4-22	T108	T500,000	T500,000	T100	8	do	Hall & Holtz Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	992	50,000	50,000	100	7	Feb.-Aug.
1922	do	1-12-22	T105†	T700,000	T700,000	T100	7	do										
S'hal Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	13-5-22	T83	500,000	731,500	100	6	do										

J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, December 8, 1922.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Paid-up Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last An. Gen. Meeting	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	London (New) \$ 114 1/2 (Old) \$ 98 1/2			40,000	H \$125	(a) H \$3,331,778			New shs. 22 1/2% & Bon. 15%: Old shs. Fin. 25 & Bon. 22 (mkgs. 63), both less I/T, 1922	20-2-22 9-8-22
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	London \$ 17 1/4			600,000	25	(a) 2215,170 23,760,000		Dec. 5-4-22	Final 1s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkgs. 21 1/2s. 3d., free of I/T, 1921)	6-4-22
INSURANCE.										
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H \$ 205	210		55 200,000	d \$4	(a) 2542,600 269,500 23,695,048		Dec. 12-5-22	Final 16s. & Bonus 20s. (mkgs. 60s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c. & Interim 24s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	12-5-22
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 138			10,000	25	(a) 2981,560 23,124,158		Dec. 27-6-22	Final 15s. (mkgs. 30s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c. and Interim 15s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	28-6-22
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	\$ 25	25 1/2		59 250,000	\$10	(a) 22,663,880 11,515,722 33,506,029		Dec. 16-5-22	\$2 (or T1.46) ex 1921 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 72	17-5-22
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 214			11 50,000	T20	(a) 2238,100 2402,976		Dec. 16-5-22	T1.20 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	17-5-22
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H \$ 465	470		10,000	H \$100	(a) H \$2,159,553 H \$5,521,582		Dec. 19-6-22	Final H \$17 (mkgs. H \$35) ex 1920 Work. a/c. and Interim H \$18 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	20-5-22
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 365	430		8,000	H \$60	(a) H \$501,039 H \$3,184,653		Dec. 31-3-22	H \$30 ex 1920 Working a/c.	1-4-22
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 130	116		20,000	H \$20	(a) H \$1,234,790 H \$4,663,005		Dec. 12-5-22	H \$7 and Bonus H \$3 ex 1920 Work. a/c.	13-5-22
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	(F 500 F 125)			12,334 1,838	F500 F125	(c) F515,580 4,472		Dec. 3-6-21	None. Floated 1918	
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	(6% cum. prof. def. ord.) H \$ 38 H \$ 260	35 1/2		2) 120,000 2) 150,000	25 25	(a) 23,038 25,000 22,574,759		Dec. 23-6-22	Prof. 6s. and Ord. 30s. at Exchg. 2/6 1/2. London Warrants less I/T	24-5-22
Shell T. Sport & Trading Co., Ltd.	(ord. 5% cum. prof. 7% cum. 2nd prof. 7% ord.) H \$ 2	2 1/2		56) 30,000,000 48) 300,000 57) 10,000,000	21 210 21	(a) 22,669,595 25,000,000 22,732,220 24,509,060		Dec. 4-7-22	Final Ord. 3s. 6d. (mkgs. 5s. 6d., 1921) "B" Coupon 39	5-7-22
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	(7% ord. 7% pref.) T 80 T 12 1/2	46 1/2		10,000 10,000	T50 T50	(c) 22,669,595 25,000,000 22,732,220 24,509,060		Dec. 7-3-22	Final Ord. T4.75 (mkgs. T6, 1921) Fin. Prof. T1.75 (mkgs. T3.50, 1921) Int. Ord. T. 3, 1922 Int. Prof. T. 1.75 1922	8-3-22 8-3-22 17-7-22 17-7-22
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 96	94		101 50,700	T75	(a) T67,586 T1,000,000		Apr. 31-7-22	Final T7 (mkgs. T10, 1921-22)	1-8-22
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 189			2) 80,000	H \$60	(c) H \$808,784 H \$4,081,099		Dec. 30-3-22	Final H \$5 & Bon. H \$11 (mkgs. H \$20, 1921)	31-3-22 11-10-22
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	(ord. 8% pref.) T 8.70 T 6.30	8 1/2 5.30		50) 500,000 50) 500,000	T5 T5	(a) 22,669,595 25,000,000 22,732,220 24,509,060		Dec. 10-3-22	Ord. T1, 1921 Prof. 8% from Mar. 34 to Dec. 31, 1921	11-3-22 11-3-22
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 190	185		14) 40,000	T100	(a) T3,810 T125,000 T990,338		Dec. 14-3-22	Final T10 (mkgs. T15, 1921)	15-3-22 30-8-22
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 169 1/2	171		10,000	H \$50	(c) H \$291,810 H \$150,000		Dec. 10-2-22	H \$6 1921	11-2-22
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	\$ 12/-	10 7/8		24) 500,000	G. \$15		June 25-7-21	June 25-7-21	G \$5.50, 1920-21	25-7-21
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer)	T 20 1/2	20 1/2		204 2,000,000	41	(c) 221,741 2204,000		June 12-12-21	Final (Coupon 19) 2s. 4.8d. (mkgs. 4s. 4.8d., 1920-21) free of I/T Interim (Coupon 20) 2s. free of I/T 1921-22	13-12-21 15-5-22
Raub Australian Gold Min Co., Ltd.	H \$ 1			200,000	21	(a) 223,613 24,873		Mar. Sept. 22	1s. 2d., 1909-10	21-5-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 101			1) 75,000	T50	(a) T69,458 T250,000 T2,141,782		Dec. 23-3-22	Final T3 & Bonus T1.50 (mkgs. T7.50, 1921)	24-3-22 27-7-22
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 265 1/2	266		50,000	H \$100	(a) H \$1,939,076 H \$520,000		Dec. 26-1-22	Fin. H \$5 & Bonus H \$9 (mkgs. H \$18, 1921)	27-1-22 26-7-22
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 17 1/2	17		150,000	H \$10	(a) H \$25,456 H \$50,000 H \$360,000		Dec. 4-2-22	H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.20, 1921	5-2-22
Welhaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 6			5,574	T30	(c) 22,669,595 25,000,000 22,732,220 24,509,060		Dec. 21-3-22	T1.20, 1921	22-3-22
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 101	101		13) 15,000	T100	(a) T4,930 T20,000 T305,000		Feb. 30-3-22	Final T4.50 (mkgs. T7.50, 1921-22)	31-3-22 22-9-22
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	\$ 40	4 1/2		145) 150,123	27.50	(c) 2475,121 2,465,534		Dec. 27-4-22	Final T4.50 (mkgs. T7.50, 1921-22) Interim T3.50, 1922-23 \$3 on 50,000 shs; Scrip Div. 199 new Ord. shs. for ea. 123 Founders shs., 1920 Interim, \$3.50 on 74,600 shs., 1921. Final Nil	11-6-21
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 6	6		70,000	21 at T9	(a) T24,788 T6,635		Sept. 29-12-21	Final T0.45 (mkgs. T0.90, 1918-19)	28-12-19
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.25	0.35		163) 500,000	T1		Oct. 28-2-22			
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 3.10	3.10		12) 400,000	10s.	(a) T28,094		Dec. 30-3-21	T0.30, 1919	7-4-20
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 6.10	6.15		4) 500,000	10s.	(a) T69,004 T377,360		Dec. 21-3-22	Final T0.25 (mkgs. T0.50, 1920)	31-3-21
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 10	13 1/2		31) 30,000	T10	(a) T25,573 T15,000 T69,960		Sept. 29-12-21	1st Interim, T1, 1919-20 2nd Interim, T1, 1919-20 Final Nil	31-3-20 30-6-20
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.75	0.75	0.80	400,000	T1	(a) T31,199		Dec. 25-4-22	T0.05, 1919	10-4-20
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 3	2.85		100,000	T5	(a) T9,714		Mar. 27-6-22	Final T0.25 mkg. T0.50, 1918-17	25-7-17
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 0.55	0.55		300,000	T1	(a) Loss) T11,428		Dec. 20-4-22	Final T0.05 (mkgs. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.85	0.80	0.90	400,000	T0.9	(a) T39,178		Dec. 10-4-22	T0.05, 1919	2-4-20
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 4 1/2	4		8) 35,000	21 at T3 1/4	(a) Loss) T21,290		Oct. 26-1-22	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkgs. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.30	1 1/2		135,000	T5	(a) T6,464		June 12-10-22	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 1.80	1 1/2	2	26) 500,000	2s. = T0.75	(a) T40,418		Dec. 28-3-22	T0.12, 1919	29-4-20
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.90	1.80	2	19) 350,000	T1	(a) T5,846		Dec. 6-4-22	T0.40, 1919	18-5-20
Gala Kalumpung Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 7 1/2	8		148) 750,000	21; 450,000 55; 200,000	(a) 249,408 2120,000		Dec. 4-4-22	1s. 6d. per fully pd. sh. & 4 1/2d. per 6s. pd. sh. less I/T ("B" Coupon, 1919)	5-4-2
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee, Est., Ltd.	T 10 1/2	10 1/2		8) 85,000	21 at T3 1/4	(a) T45,591 T4,447		Dec. 23-3-22	Interim, T1, 1920. Final Nil	11-6-20
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 6	9		55) 15,000	T10	(a) T9,094 T1,522		Dec. 21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mkgs. T1, 1919)	11-5-20
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 5 1/2	4 1/2		25,000	T10	(a) T5,813 T35,000		Mar. 29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20	17-6-20
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 1	0.95	1	390,000	T1	(a) Loss) T30,063		June 20-10-22		
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 10 1/2	10 1/2		20) 70,000	21 at T5.60	(a) T65,245		Dec. 27-3-22	T1.50, 1919	9-4-20
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 4 1/2	4 1/2		50,000	T10	(a) T10,403 T45,000		Apr. 18-7-22	T0.50, 1919-20	5-8-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921) Ltd.	T 0.75	1		33) 150,000	T1	(a) Loss) T8,884		Mar. 21-7-22		
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.80	1 1/2		20) 50,000	T5	(a) T15,280		Oct. 17-2-22	Final T0.25 (mkgs. T0.5 1915-16)	22-2-17

Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 6	9	35	15,000	T10	(c)	T15,533	Dec.	21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1919)	11-5-20	
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 5 1/2	4 1/2		35,000	T10	(c)	T5,813	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20	17-6-20	
Kota Bahru Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 1	0.95	1	390,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T30,053	June	20-10-22	....	....	
Kroewek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 10 1/2	10 1/2		70,000	at T5.50	(c)	T65,241	Dec.	27-3-22	T1.50, 1919...	9-4-20	
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 4 1/2	4 1/2		55,000	T10	(c)	T10,403	Apr.	18-7-22	T0.50, 1919-20	5-8-20	
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921) Ltd.	T 0.75	1		33	150,000	T1	(Loss) T8,884	Mar.	21-7-22	....	....	
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.80	1 1/2		50,000	T5	(c)	T15,280	Oct.	17-2-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.5 1915-16)	22-2-17	
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 0.55	0.60		175,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T39,401	Dec.	6-4-22	....	....	
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.60	0.55		36	600,000	T1	(c)	T1,801	Sept.	22-12-21	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)	4-12-19
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T 0.39	0.50		12	100,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T31,402	June	31-10-22	....	....
Senambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1	0.95		300,000	T1	(c)	T36,282	Dec.	20-4-22	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	26-4-17	
Senawang Rubber Ests. Co. (ord. 12% Cum. Pref. (1921) Ltd.	T 1.05	1.05		63	300,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T16,306	Jan.	9-4-22	....	....
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 0.50	0.50		37	400,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T7,018	Sept.	28-12-21	....	....
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.50	0.50		13	315,000	T1	(c)	T8,217	Dec.	4-4-22	T0.05, 1919	2-4-20
S'hai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. ord.	T 1			30,000	T10	(c)	T9,912	Dec.	24-4-22	T0.50 for 9 months ended 31/12/16	2-5-17	
" " 8% cum. part. pref.	T 9	8 1/2		30,000	T10	(c)			June	23-10-22	Inter. Pref T0.40, 1920-21	1-7-20
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.70	0.70		300,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T1,213	June	23-10-22	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.19, 1918-17)	18-10-17	
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.55	0.50		325,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T4,091	Dec.	28-3-22	T0.94 for 10 months ended 31/12/16	31-3-17	
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T 85	80		7	30,000	T30	(c)	(Loss) T12,353	Oct.	2-3-22	T2, 1918-19	1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3 1/2			50	55,000	T5	(c)	T6,055	Dec.	30-4-22	T0.25, 1919...	20-4-20
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.60			15	100,000	T1	(c)	T7,757	Mar.	28-7-22	T0.10, 1918-17	12-7-17
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 7 1/2	7 1/2		40,000	at T8.50	(c)	T10,000	June	26-10-22	Interim T0.50, 1919-20 (Final, Nil.)	11-5-20	
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ltd.	T 0.35	0.35		300,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T6,530	Dec.	6-5-22	T0.08, 1919	20-6-20	
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T 0.65	0.65		32	750,000	T1	(c)	T9,745	Mar.	6-7-22	Interim T0.05, 1916-17 (Final, Nil)	7-12-17
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.15	1.12 1/2		164	750,000	T1	(c)	(Loss) T20,432	Jan.	25-5-22	....	....
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3 1/2	3 1/2	1	12	300,000	10s.	(c)	T29,379	Dec.	7-4-22	T0.50, 1919	20-4-20
								T6,085				
COTTONS, ETC.												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (8% cum. pref.)	T 13 1/2	12 1/2		65	1,000,000	T5	(c)	T8,622		Fin. Ord. T2.40 (mkg. T3 1921)	24-2-22	
	T 10 1/2	11 1/2		43	10,000	T100	(c)	T1,400	Dec.	23-2-22	Prof. 8% p.a. from Apr. 6 to Dec. 31, 1921	24-2-22
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	T 23				50,000	T10	(c)	T15,028	Dec.	7-3-22	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1921)	8-3-22
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ltd. (ord. pref.)	T 9	8 1/2		60	500,000	T3	(c)	T223,303	Dec.	24-3-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	26-3-22
				3	5,000	T100	(c)	T200,000				
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T 125				80,000	T50	(c)	T187,715	June	24-5-22	T12.50, 1921-22	25-8-22
								T1,350,000				
INDUSTRIAL.												
British-American Tobacco Co. (ord. 5% cum. pref.)			24:9:9	65	15,000,000	at	(a)	at 1,890,188		Ord. Div. 1920-1 24% free of I/T	30-9-22	
					4,600,000	at	(a)	23,646,007	Sept.	Ord. Interim 1921-2, 4% ..	30-9-22	
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.	T 350				5,000	T100	(c)		Feb.	27-4-22	T8 and Bonus T26 1919-20	1-5-20
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H 162				30,000	H 5100	(c)	Nil	Dec.	29-3-22	H 15, 1921	0-3-22
								H 5500,000				
								H 879,762				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	H 21 1/2	20 1/2			400,000	H 57.50	(c)	H 5100,618	Dec.	16-2-22	Interim \$0.50 1922	11-9-22
								H 1,060,201	Oct.	29-3-22	T0.50, 1918-19	30-3-20
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	T 7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2		200,000	Gs. 10	(a)	(Loss) T375,837				
		(comb. T18 1/2)	(comb. T 1/2)									
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T 5				350,000	T5	(a)	T24,433	Dec.	26-1-22	T0.30, 1919	13-2-20
								T275,000				
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	T 5				250,000	T5	(a)	T15,479	Dec.	23-4-22	....	....
Major Brothers, Ltd.	T 5			10	8,000	T20	(c)	T9,016	Dec.	16-3-22	....	....
								T70,000				
John Richards & Co., Ltd.	T 10			11	25,000	T10	(c)	T3,130	Dec.	23-6-22	10% 1921	21-6-22
								T30,000				
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T 27	29 1/2		1	14,000	T50	(c)	T7,284	Dec.	27-4-22	T2.50, 1921	2-4-22
								T60,600				
								T664,128				
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	T 145	155		29	50,000	20	(c)	T2,188	Dec.	30-3-22	Final 20s. (mkg. 40s. 1921) at Exchg. 3/3 (Interim at 3/7)	31-3-22
								T150,000			Interim 1922, 16s. at Exchg. 3/14	30-11-22
								T1,591,035				
STORES.												
Hah & Holts, Ltd.	\$ 7	5		116	25,000	\$20	(c)	(Loss) \$25,454	Feb.	29-4-22	\$7, 1917-18	1-5-18
								\$30,000				
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	\$ 30				1,200	\$80	(c)	\$12,282	Dec.	26-5-22	\$6, 1921	27-5-22
								\$26,000				
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	\$ 50			17	10,600	\$50	(c)	\$11,530	Mar.	15-6-22	\$5 & Bonus \$3 (mkg. \$8) 1921-22	16-6-22
								\$257,500			Interim 1922-23, \$3	30-11-22
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	\$ 12	12		159	50,000	\$30	(c)	\$48,466	Feb.	29-5-22	\$1.60, 1921-22	30-5-22
								\$240,000				
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	\$ 95	100		1	3,500	\$100	(c)	\$15,070	Feb.	18-5-22	\$10, 1921-22	19-5-22
								\$40,000				
								\$270,000				
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T 13 1/2			1	10,000	T10	(c)	T2,451	Oct.	23-12-21	T1 1920-21	24-12-21
								T10,113			1921, 48s. less I/T	1-6-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.	T 125	124			40,000	210	(c)	26,361	Dec.	31-5-22	1st Interim 1922, 12s. less I/T at 5/8 in 2 (Coupon 20)	2-10-22
		218 1/2						212,983				
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T 60				5,400	T50	(c)	T23,704	Dec.	21-4-22	T5, 1921	22-4-22
								T185,257	Apr.		T1.50, 1913-14	31-3-16
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	T 26				3,000	T50	(c)	T22,165				
								T2,000				
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	T 78	78	75	1 68	40,000	T50	(c)	T818,594	Mar.	30-5-22	T4 and Bonus T2, 1921-22	31-5-22

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.	† Debentures Issues also.	9-16,470 sh. unis'd.	27-173,314 sh. unis'd.	48-100,000 sh. unis'd
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.	‡ Contingent Liability T24,000, Preference	10-600	29-4,883	50-2,178
c General and Other Reserves.	Dividends 1920 and 1921.	11-15,200	30-2,000	54-117,346
d Unrealized Liability \$5 per sh.	Subject to Bonus of 40% on Contri-	12-50,000	31-3,121	55-89,000
e " " H \$150	butory Marine Premium.	13-1,587	32-75,000	56-634,856
f " " H \$300	§ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions.	14-	33-31,416	57-5,000,000
g " " H \$ 80	|| Subject to E. P. D. and Corp'n. Tax.	15-1,662	34-	59-100,650
h Working Account 1921	1-14,000 sh. unis'd.	16-3,832	35-300	60-290,000
i Working Account 1920	2-70,411	17-	36-189,000	61-
j Working Account 1919	3-5,000	18-216,975	37-	62-401,055
k Working Account 1918 and former years.	4-4,000	19-15,000	38-	63-96,765
	5-39,182	20-25,000	39-	64-600,000
	6-10,761	21-70,610	40-	65-300,000
	7-10,080	22-125,000	41-	66-1,984,365
		23-	42-1,000	67-56,057
		24-	43-71,523	68-18,052
		25-	(Not to be issued for less than \$50)	
		26-	47-5,000 sh. unis'd.	

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.